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REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN ORISSA
FOR THE YEAR
1943-44

SUPERINTENDENT
ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS
CUTTACK
1946

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PART I

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REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA
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CHAPTER I
Introductory

(i) *General Survey*—The report gives the state and progress of education in Orissa in the year 1943-44. The economic depression, high prices of foodstuffs and scarcity of paper presented a dismal outlook for the Educational world during the year. The Province has also suffered from the adverse effects of floods and cyclone. In spite of all these distressing factors, the level of achievement reached in the previous year was maintained, and I wish to record my warm appreciation of continued good work of the loyal and devoted staff of educational officers and their subordinates including teachers, who have done their best to do their duty in the midst of all these troubles in a spirit of cheerfulness and with a sense of responsibility that is really commendable. Owing to demands of economy the report has been curtailed.

The area of the Province is 32, 198 sq. miles and the population according to the census of 1941 is 8,728,544 (4,218,121 males and 4,510,423 females).

The total number of educational institutions decreased from 8,150 to 7,949 of which 7,245 were recognised as against 7,403 in the previous year. The fall was mainly in the number of primary schools, which was due to the elimination of inefficient and superfluous schools, to the amalgamation of some girls schools with the neighbouring boys schools and to the closure of some unrecognised institutions. The recognised institutions comprised three colleges for men and one for women, one professional college, 52 high schools for boys and 5 for girls, 218 middle schools for boys and 12 for girls, 6,534 primary schools for boys and 265 for girls, and 149 special schools for males and 5 for females.

The total number of pupils in all kinds of educational institutions fell from 334,036 to 317,176 of whom 248,286 were boys and 68,890 girls. The fall in enrolment was due mainly to the prevalence of economic distress in the country and to the closure of some unrecognised institutions.

The following table shows the number of scholars at different stages of instruction.

Stage	1942-43			1943-44		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Collegiate stage	1,223	57	1,280	1,398	86	1,484
High school stage	7,611	460	8,071	8,711	557	9,268
Middle school stage.	11,116	827	11,943	11,713	932	12,645
Primary school stage.	225,437	66,739	292,176	2,10,734	64,671	2,75,405
In special schools	3,904	122	4,026	3,647	111	3,758
In unrecognised institutions.	13,697	2,843	16,540	12,083	2,533	14,616
Total ..	262,988	71,048	334,036	248,286	68,890	317,176

The percentage of scholars to the total population decreased from 3.83 to 3.63 in all institutions and from 3.64 to 3.47 in recognised institutions.

University Education—The number of colleges remained stationary at 5 (4 for men and 1 for women), but their enrolment increased from 1,280 to 1,484 of whom 93 were in professional colleges (25 in the Training College and 68 in the Law classes). Students taking up professional course other than Law and Education, and post-graduate courses other than English, study as before in colleges outside Orissa as no facilities for such courses exist in the Province.

Besides the award of usual scholarships, a special scholarship of the value of Rs. 30 a month for post-graduate study in Geology and a special senior college scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 a month for a student of the Khondmals were created during the year.

An impetus was given to scheduled castes by allowing them free-studentships over and above the number of ordinary free-studentships for thier benefit and 10 free studentships were constituted for the benefit of tribes. In the case of aided colleges, the assistance was in the shape of stipends equivalent to the tuition fees actually in force in the institutions.

During the year the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack was affiliated in Psychology and Education up to I. A. standard.

The University Examinations were conducted for the first time by the Utkal University.

Secondary Education—The number of high schools rose from 52 (49 for boys and 3 for girls) to 57 (52 for boys and 5 for girls) and that of middle schools from 228 (214 for boys and 14 for girls) to 230 (218 for boys and 12 for girls) and their enrolment from 14,145 to 16,228 and from 24,784 to 24,790, respectively. The conditions of service as regards pay and security of tenure in most of the non-Government schools in North Orissa continued to be unsatisfactory.

The outstanding events of the year in Secondary Education were as follows :—

(1) Three new high schools for boys and two for girls were recognised.

(2) Unification of syllabus in both the halves of the Province was made.

(3) The nomenclature of forms in schools of South Orissa was changed into classes.

(4) Grants to secondary school buildings damaged in cyclone were paid.

Primary Education—The number of primary schools decreased from 6,961 (6,680 for boys and 281 for girls) to 6,799 (6,534 for boys and 265 for girls). The fall was partly due to the elimination of inefficient and superfluous schools and partly to the amalgamation of some girls schools with the neighbouring boys schools.

Consequent on the full introduction of the North Orissa Primary school syllabus in the schools of South Orissa, the infant class was added to the primary classes, resulting in their re-organisation into schools of lower primary, upper primary and middle standard. The minimum pay or stipends to a trained and an untrained teacher was fixed at Rs. 10 and Rs. 7, respectively, and the extra cost was met from Government funds. A considerable headway was made in the field

of primary Education in South Orissa by the internal changes effected through the District Educational Council, Ganjam.

(ii) *Administration and Educational finance*—During the year under report Government maintained as many as 3 colleges, 9 high schools, 6 middle English schools, 13 middle schools, 122 primary schools and 21 special schools.

The local bodies maintained 8 high schools, 22 middle English schools, 40 middle schools, 1,063 primary schools and 1 special school

Private persons or associations maintained 2 colleges, 40 high schools, 138 middle English schools, 11 middle schools, 5,614 primary schools and 132 special schools.

In North Orissa local bodies are not allowed to spend their resources for providing high schools.

The control of primary education rests partly with local bodies.

The dual control in the primary sphere is not congenial to the efficient administration of primary schools.

At present a sub-inspector of schools has about 100 schools to inspect. He is not able to pay more than one visit to most of the schools as he has a large area or a large number of schools under him. Unless the number of sub-inspectors is increased efficiency cannot be assured.

The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 43,88,403 to Rs. 46,32,164 of which Rs. 28,58,374 was met from Government funds, Rs. 3,16,507 from local funds, Rs. 9,27,427 from fees and Rs. 5,29,856 from other sources as against Rs. 27,66,663, Rs. 3,17,609, Rs. 8,10,328 and Rs. 4,93,803 respectively, in the previous year.

The distribution of the expenditure from Government funds on the various heads of education was as follows :—

	1943-44	1942-43
	Rs.	Rs.
University Education ..	2,60,166	2,31,312
Secondary Education ..	4,86,292	4,59,533
Primary Education ..	12,53,430	11,76,745
Special Education ..	2,94,181	3,17,445
Direction and Inspection	3,39,345	3,26,014
Miscellaneous ..	2,24,960	2,55,614
Total ..	28,58,374	27,66,663

The budget allocation for expenditure charged to Revenue on account of education was 12.8 of the total budget estimate as against 13.7 in the preceding year.

(iii) *Administration including inspection*—The Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department and Adviser to Government on matters educational. He has also to perform the duties of an Inspector of European schools. The administration and control of Government colleges and sanction of grants to aided colleges rest with him. He is competent to inspect colleges.

The only important change in the Inspectorate that took place during the year was the creation of two posts of Sub-Inspectors of schools for the Ganjam Agency. The Inspector of Schools, North Orissa, was responsible for the administration and inspection of schools in North Orissa and the District Educational Officer, Ganjam, in South Orissa. The inspection as well as the organisation of female education was in the hands of the Inspectress of Schools, Orissa, assisted by District and Deputy Inspectresses of schools in charge of one or more districts.

There was a District Inspector of schools in each district of North Orissa under whom there were Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of schools.

In South Orissa there were Sub-Inspectors of schools—senior and junior grades. The Sub-Inspectors in the Agency areas worked under the special Assistant Agents.

Besides, there were special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan Education, for the education of scheduled castes, and for Sanskrit Education.

Educational Services—The Orissa Educational Service was divided into classes I and II. The men's branch of class II was again subdivided into senior and junior branches.

There were 8 posts in class I of the Orissa Educational Service (Men's branch). The posts of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Ravenshaw College, were held by the officers in the Indian Educational Service.

There was one post in the Women's branch of class I which was held by the Inspectress of Schools, Orissa.

The following table shows the number of posts in class I filled or held in abeyance.

Total number of posts	Held by				Number of posts held in abeyance
	I. E. S. officers	Promoted officers	Direct Recruitment	Official arrangement	
8	2	(a) Men's branch 3	1	..	2
1	..	(b) Women's branch 1	..	..	..

The number of posts in the Men's branch of class II was 61 and that in the Women's branch 4. The post of the District Educational Officer in Ganjam was held by an officer in the senior branch of class II.

The subordinate Educational service was divided into upper and lower divisions. The number of posts in the upper division was 32 and that in the lower division 192.

The number of posts in the lower subordinate educational service was 423 and that of ungraded posts 39.

The number of posts in the Ministerial Service was 96.

The following are the scales of pay of the various educational services.

Orissa Educational Service

Men's branch—Class I—Rs. 300—20—400—25—700 ; E.B. at 450 and 575.

Class II—Senior—Rs. 200—25—300—20—500—E.B.—at 380.

Class II—Junior—Rs. 125—8—205—9—250.

Women's branch—Class I—Rs. 280—20—600 ; E. B. at 460.
Class II—Rs. 170—13—430 ; E.B. at 300.

Subordinate Educational Service

For Men—Upper division—Rs. 128—12/2—200.

Lower division—Rs. 65—4/2—105.

For Women—Upper division—Rs. 128—12/2—200.

Lower Division—Rs. 70—5/2—120.

Lower Subordinate Educational Service

Trained Matriculates—Men—Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55.
Women—Rs. 40—1—55.

Untrained Matriculates and Senior trained non-matriculates
—Women—Rs. 30—1—40.

Junior trained non-matriculates—Women—Rs. 25—1—35.

Higher Elementary Trained teachers (Men and Women)
Rs. 20—1/2—30.

Lower untrained teachers (Men and Women—Rs. 15—1/2—20.)

(iv) *Educational Legislation*—The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 continued to be in force in the plains area of South Orissa. Compulsion was in force in the Parlakimedi Municipality.

The Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919) was in force in the Banki Union in the district of Cuttack where compulsion was enforced.

The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 needs certain amendments to suit the requirements of the primary schools in South Orissa.

(v) *Committees and Conferences*—The Advisory Committee set up by Government to advise the Director of Public Instruction on all matters connected with the Education of Muham-madans met once during the year under report.

South Orissa Secondary School Teachers' Association was organised during the year.

A conference of Sub-Inspectors of schools of South Orissa was held by the District Educational Officer, Ganjam to discuss points in connection with re-organisation of primary education.

The third session of Ganjam district aided school teachers' association and crafts exhibition were held under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.

Annual conferences of the District Inspectors of schools and of headmasters of high schools in North Orissa were held as usual, to discuss new methods of teaching, extra-curricular activities and the like.

The Annual District Conferences of the Inspecting Officers and headmasters of middle and elementary training schools in North Orissa were also held, to discuss educational matters.

Periodical Conferences of primary school teachers were held both in North and South Orissa.

STATEMENT I

Provincial Inspectorate, 1943-44

Designation	Number of posts	Scales of pay	District	Size and number of schools in district				
				Aren	Number of institutions			
				Sq. miles	College	High	Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4					
(i) Inspectors								
1. (a) Inspector of Schools, North Orissa	1	300-20-400-25-700-E.B.-at 45 and 55	1. Cuttack ..	3,690	3	14	68	2,373
(b) District Educational Officer, South Orissa	1	100-25-300-20-80-E.B.-20-500	Ditto Angul ..	881	..	1	3	147
2. District Inspector of Schools, North Orissa	4	200-25-300-20-380-E.B.-20-500	2. Puri ..	2,451	..	9	20	821
3. Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Orissa	6	128-12/2-200	3. Balasore ..	2,194	..	9	24	805
4. (a) Sub-inspector of Schools, North Orissa	*50	65-4/2-105 (L. D.) 128-12/2-200 (U. D.)	4. Sambalpur ..	5,419	..	6	24	530
(b) Ditto. (South Orissa) ..	11	Ditto	5. Ganjam plains ..	3,315	2	15	44	1,406
(c) Sub-inspector of Schools, Junior Grade, South Orissa	16	50-5/2-70	Ditto Agency ..	3,573	..	1	13	324
5. Inspector of Sanskrit Schools	1	128-12/2-200	Ditto Khondmals	800	..	..	1	58
6. (a) Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education	1	65-4/2-105 (L. D.) 128-12/2-200 (U. D.)	6. Koraput ..	9,875	..	2	14	335
(b) Inspecting Maulavi	1	40-1-50						
7. (a) Special Inspecting Officer for the depressed class.	1	128-12/2-200						
(b) Ditto. (Junior) ..	1	40-1-50						
8. Inspector of Students' Residences, Cuttack	1	65-4/2-150 (I. D.)	Total ..	32,198	5	57	230	6,799
	1	128-12/2-200 (U. D.)						
(ii) Inspectresses								
1. Inspectress of Schools	1	280-20-600-E.B. at 460						
2. District Inspectress of Schools	..	170-13-300-E.B.-13-430						
3. Deputy Inspectresses of Schools	2	128-12/2-200						

* One post was kept vacant

CHAPTER II

Education—Primary stage

(i) ORGANISATION—ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS—INSPECTION—LOCAL BODIES

Primary Education means education given through the mother-tongue in the prescribed course leading up to the middle stage.

The primary course covers a period of six years and consists of two stages—the lower primary stage (Infant class to class III) and the upper primary stage (classes IV and V).

The control of primary education is partly in the hands of the local Government and partly under the local bodies.

The Department is responsible for the inspection of primary schools. Each Sub-Inspector of schools has to supervise and control the work of nearly 100 primary schools on an average. This has resulted in inefficiency of inspection.

The total number of primary schools both for boys and girls was 6,799 as against 6,961 in the previous year. Of the 6,799 primary schools in the Province 531 were upper primary schools. The following table shows the number of primary schools under different managements.

			1943-44		1942-43	
			For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls
Government	..	..	121	1	121	1
District Board	..	..	903	79	923	76
Municipal Board	..	..	65	16	65	16
Aided	..	..	4,679	164	4,789	182
Unaided	..	..	766	5	782	6
Total	..	..	6,534	265	6,680	281

The decrease in the number of primary schools was mostly due to elimination of superfluous and inefficient schools, and to the amalgamation of girls schools with those for boys.

The relation between the local bodies and the inspecting staff was fairly satisfactory.

Local Education finance did not permit any of the local bodies in North Orissa to make substantial grants for the improvement of the existing primary schools under their control.

Compulsion—Compulsion continued to be in force in the Parlakimedi Municipality and in the Banki Union.

Parlakimedi Municipality—A supervisor of primary schools appointed by the Municipality looked after the schools during the year, and an Attendance Committee to advise parents was also in existence.

The number of primary schools in the Municipality remained stationary at 14 but their enrolment fell from 1,425, (1,262 boys and 163 girls) to 1,383 (1,223 boys and 160 girls).

The percentage of boys under instruction to the school-going age population was 88 as against 89 in the previous year.

Of the 1,223 boys, 452 were in the Infant class, 324 in class I 240 in class II, 188 in class III and 19 in class IV.

Banki Union—The number of schools under compulsion in Banki was 9 with an enrolment of 709 pupils as against the same number of schools with an enrolment of 691 pupils in the previous year.

There was an Attendance Officer, and for the efficient management of schools a school committee was functioning.

The Union Board was not able to raise adequate funds to meet the cost of compulsion. Most of the schools were ill-housed, ill-ventilated, and served by untrained, inefficient and ill-paid teachers.

The following statement shows the number of areas under compulsion for boys during the year.

Urban areas	Total school population		Rural areas	Total school population	
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
Parlakimedi Municipality	1,223	160	Banki Union	695	14

Compulsion was not in force for girls.

Single-teacher schools—Single-teacher schools are potent causes of wastage, but in areas of small and widely scattered villages the existence of such schools is, no doubt, necessary.

The number of single teacher schools, fell from 3,980 to 3,819, the details of which are given below :—

			1942-43		1943-44	
			Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment
Boys	..	..	3,875	1,08,385	3,727	1,02,102
Girls	..	..	105	2,765	92	2,504
Total			3,980	1,11,150	3,819	1,04,606

The percentage of single-teacher schools to the total number of schools was 56 as against 57 in the previous year.

(ii) *Staff*—Salaries, minimum qualifications and conditions of service.

The total number of men teachers employed in primary schools was 10,458 as against 10,788 of whom 6,062 (secondary 29, Elementary 6,033) were trained teachers as against 6,120 (Secondary 27, Elementary 6,093) in the previous year; and the total number of women teachers was 233 as against 220 of whom 178 (secondary 7, Elementary 171) were trained as against 179 (secondary 6, Elementary 173) in the previous year.

The scales of pay of primary school teachers remained the same as before. In non-Government schools the minimum pay or stipend of a trained and an untrained teacher was fixed at Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 a month, respectively. The extra cost on this account was met by Government.

Minimum qualifications and conditions of service remained the same as in the previous year.

(iii) Enrolment and fees, if any.

The total number of pupils in primary schools was 256,300 (194,554 boys; 61,746 girls) as against 273,261 (209, 635 boys; 63,626 girls) in the preceding year.

The total number of girls reading in schools for boys was 51,253 as against 52,400.

The average number of pupils in a primary school was 38 and that per teacher 24.

As before, Education was free in all primary schools in South Orissa, while in North Orissa it was free only in the primary schools under public management ; and local bodies were compensated by Government for the loss in fee income.

The scales of fees prescribed for Government primary schools were more or less adopted in schools under private management in North Orissa.

The total expenditure incurred on primary schools during the year was Rs. 16,45,880 as against Rs. 15,34,753, of which Rs. 12,53,430 was met from Government funds, Rs. 1,14,162 from local funds, Rs. 1,55,783 from fees and Rs. 1,22,505 from other sources as against Rs. 11,76,745, Rs. 1,00,481, Rs. 1,27,145 and Rs. 1,30,382 respectively, in the previous year.

(iv) Scholarships, stipends, free-studentships (Principle of award and amount expended, if any).

In North Orissa scholarships are awarded, as usual, on the basis of a competitive examination, while in South Orissa, on the principle of poverty and merit combined. A certain number of scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans, Scheduled castes, hill tribes and girls.

There is no system of payment of stipends to pupils in primary schools except in the Pan Boarding school at Angul.

Free-studentships are regulated as in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred from Government funds on scholarships in primary schools was Rs. 3,021 as against Rs. 4,861 in the previous year.

(v) *Curriculum*—The primary schools followed the syllabus prescribed by the Department. The syllabuses in both the halves of the Province were unified completely during the year under report.

(vi) Health and Physical Education.

There was no arrangement for the medical inspection of pupils in primary schools. Steps were taken to teach Hygiene on a practical basis by insisting on health parades and personal

cleanliness of children. A vacation course of lectures on Hygiene and Sanitation was given by the School Medical Officer to the primary school teachers of Sambalpur during the year.

Physical Education is compulsory in all primary schools. Physical training with simple drill, action songs, games, etc., was given in almost all the schools. Training in Leadership through physical activities was encouraged.

(vii) Buildings and Equipment.

Primary school buildings and their equipment received meagre attention. The condition of most of the school buildings was not satisfactory and most of the primary schools were not well equipped.

(viii) *Experiments*—The results of the experiment of reading in the Infant class with the help of charts and cards were satisfactory. In class teaching stress was laid on conversation and self-expression and satisfactory results were seen in many schools. Bee-keeping was successfully carried on in a few schools in Angul. The experiment on the lines of the Mymensing scheme undertaken in a few single-teacher schools in Balasore proved successful. The system of circulating library introduced in the district of Sambalpur and in Angul served useful.

CHAPTER III

Education—Middle stage

(i) ORGANISATION—ADMINISTRATION—INSPECTION

Middle stage education consists of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools.

The number of middle English schools rose from 157 to 166 while that of middle (Vernacular) schools fell from 71 to 64.

The number of middle English schools for girls alone increased from 6 to 7 while that of middle (Vernacular) schools for girls fell from 8 to 5. The fall was due to the conversion of one middle (Vernacular) school for girls into a High school and of two middle schools for girls into Upper Primary schools.

The following table shows the distribution of middle and middle English schools both for boys and for girls under different managements.

Management	Middle English schools		Middle (Vernacular) schools	
	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls
Government	4	2	11	2
District Board	20	..	38	2
Municipal Board	2	..	..	..
Aided by Government ..	10	5	10	1
Aided by District Boards ..	94	..	..	..
Unaided	29	..	..	..
Total	159	7	59	5

One of the aided schools for girls is solely intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

The inspection of schools was conducted as usual by the inspecting officers of the department, while the administrative control was under the management concerned.

(ii) *Staff—Salaries, minimum qualifications and conditions of service*—The number of men teachers was 1,181 (809 trained and 372 untrained) and of women teachers 77 (68 trained and 9 untrained) as against 1,160 (805 trained and 355 untrained) and 96 (87 trained and 9 untrained), respectively, in the previous year. The standard staff, salaries, minimum qualifications and conditions of service remained the same as in the previous year.

(iii) *Enrolment and fees*—The number of pupils increased from 24,784 to 24,790 of which 2,804 were girls as against 3,204 last year.

The number of girls reading in schools for boys was 1,337 as against 1,377 in the previous year.

There was no change in the rates of fees.

The half fee concessions allowed to pupils belonging to backward classes, Oriyas, Muhammadans and girls in South Orissa and the full fee concessions granted to pupils belonging to scheduled castes and hill tribes continued during the year.

The total direct expenditure incurred on middle and middle English schools was Rs. 5,40,513 as against Rs. 5,12,364 of which Rs. 2,12,244 was met from Government funds, Rs. 82,877 from local funds, Rs. 1,77,212 from fees and Rs. 68,180 from other sources as against Rs. 2,14,384, Rs. 85,571, Rs. 1,62,104, and Rs. 50,305 ; respectively, in the previous year.

(iv) *Scholarships, stipends, and free-studentships*—There was no change in the system of awarding scholarships, stipends and free-studentships to the pupils. The loss in fees entailed on non-Government schools on account of free-studentships was made good by Government.

(v) *Residential and Day Scholars*—There were no Residential schools for Indians. The schools were all meant for the Day scholars. There were, however, boarding houses attached to some schools. The number of residential scholars on the 31st March 1944, was 4,671 as against 3,838, and of day scholars 20,119 as against 20,946 in the previous year.

(vi) *Curriculum*—The syllabuses of the middle and middle English schools in both the halves of the Province have been unified and they followed the courses laid down by the Department, which were almost entirely literary in character.

A few middle and middle English schools have introduced vocational subjects such as agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, cane-work and weaving which were found useful in developing creative power in the pupils.

Gardening was taught in almost all schools.

(vii) *Health and Physical Education*—Medical inspection of boys was conducted, as usual, by the School Medical Officer, the District Health Officers and the Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries in rural areas.

The system of daily health inspection worked well in many schools in North Orissa.

There was no provision for the medical inspection of girls. It is desirable that arrangements should be made for their medical inspection as well.

Physical Education was compulsory in all schools. In every middle English school in South Orissa a physical training instructor was maintained while in North Orissa class teachers having special aptitude for drill handled the subject. It is desirable that provision should be made for the entertainment of specialist teachers for imparting instruction in physical

education. Boys practised open-air drill throughout the year. Besides, school games were organised where there was sufficient play-ground space.

Competitive sports have become a regular feature of many schools.

(viii) *Buildings and Equipment*—The district boards in North Orissa were not in a position to make substantial grants towards the improvement of school buildings. In South Orissa almost all the school buildings were satisfactory.

Most of the non-Government schools in North Orissa were not well equipped. Desks of old pattern still continued. The schools in South Orissa were adequately equipped.

(ix) *Extra-curricular activities*—As usual, scouts continued to do social service work during important functions.

The girl guide movement has also been gradually gaining in popularity, but for want of sufficient trained guiders the movement could not make sufficient headway.

Red Cross Societies continued to function during the year. Pupils of some schools organised dramas and variety shows in aid of War and Red Cross Funds.

(x) *Experiments*—The second year course of Basic English was introduced in class V of all middle English schools in the district of Sambalpur. Instruction in general knowledge subject has produced satisfactory results in some schools.

CHAPTER IV

Education—High School stage

(i) *Organisation—Administration, Inspection*—Secondary schools which teach the full course leading up to the Matriculation Examination of the Utkal University are known as high schools.

The year witnessed an increase in the number of recognised high schools both for boys and girls from 52 to 57, the increase in the number of girls' schools alone being from 3 to 5. Of these, 9 were maintained by Government, 8 by the District Boards in South Orissa and 40 by private agencies. Seven of the schools run by private agencies were unaided. Besides, there were 7 incomplete and 26 unrecognised high schools in the Province.

One of the aided schools for boys is mainly intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans, and one of the Government schools for Khonds.

Recognition, control and inspection vested in the same authorities as in the previous year.

(ii) *Staff—Salaries, Minimum qualifications and conditions of service*—The number of men teachers was 743 and of women teachers 77 as against 716 and 51, respectively, last year. The standard staff, salaries, minimum qualifications and conditions of service remained the same as in the last year.

(iii) *Enrolment and fees*—The number of pupils in high schools rose from 14,145 to 16,228 of which 1,610 were girls as against 1,196 in the previous year. The number of girls reading in high schools for boys alone was 530 as against 546 in the previous year.

The rates of school fees charged in the different schools for boys and girls remained unchanged.

The total direct expenditure on all high schools both for boys and girls rose from Rs. 7,15,123 to Rs. 7,86,417 of which Rs. 2,74,048 was met from Government funds, Rs. 67,449 from District Board funds, Rs. 3,94,240 from fees, and Rs. 50,680 from other sources as against Rs. 2,45,149; Rs. 70,456; Rs. Rs. 3,52,489 and Rs. 47,029, respectively, in the previous year.

(iv) *Scholarships, stipends and free-studentships*—There was no change in the system of awarding scholarships, stipends and free-studentships to the pupils during the year. The loss in fees entailed in non-Government schools on account of free-studentships was made good, as usual, by Government. The total expenditure incurred from Government funds on scholarships in secondary schools was Rs. 19,517 as against Rs. 19,447 in the previous year.

(v) *Residential and Day scholars*—Provision of hostel accommodation for pupils in the high schools of North Orissa formed an important item, while it was not so in South Orissa. The total number of Residential scholars was 2,062 and that of Day scholars was 14,166 as against 1,672 and 12,473, respectively, in the previous year.

(vi) *Medium of Instruction*—Oriya was the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in almost all the schools. In a very few bilingual schools in South Orissa English was allowed to be the medium of instruction in the above subjects.

The need for good text-books in Oriya in non-language subjects for the upper classes is still being keenly felt.

(vii) *Curriculum*—The courses of study prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Patna University were followed in the two top classes of the high schools in North

Orissa, while the syllabus for the Madras S. S. L. C. Examination was allowed to continue in the topmost class and the Patna Matriculation courses of study was followed in the pre-matriculation class of the high schools in South Orissa, the departmental syllabus being followed in the lower classes.

Elementary Science finds a place as an optional subject in the high school curriculum.

There is a general demand for making provision for the study of pre-vocational or vocational subjects in high schools, but only seven high schools have made arrangements for imparting instruction in Wood work, Ratten Work and Agriculture.

(viii) *Examinations and Tests*—In North Orissa, the high schools presented candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Utkal University, while in South Orissa, the high schools continued to present candidates for the Madras S. S. L. C. Examination.

The system of holding test, annual and terminal examinations continued during the year. On account of scarcity of paper, monthly and weekly examinations could not be held during the year.

(ix) *Health and Physical Education*—The medical examination of boys was done, as usual, by the school medical officer, while that of girls was done by lady doctors of the locality.

Appointment of doctor-teachers in some of the Government high schools proved useful.

The general health of pupils continued to receive careful attention. Nutritional deficiency among the students has been a problem. As the recess between the forenoon and the afternoon sessions in schools in North Orissa is only half an hour, the pupils have to depend on mid-day tiffin. On account of the abnormal rise in the price of food-stuffs, most of the schools could not make any provision for mid-day tiffin. In schools in South Orissa, the recess between the forenoon and afternoon session is ordinarily an hour and half. So the schools do not make any provision for mid-day tiffin.

Physical Education is compulsory in all the high schools. Provision existed for drill, organised games, inter-school matches and tournaments. In spite of these arrangements, physical education in most of the schools does not receive the attention which the subject requires owing to certain handicaps viz., lack of specially trained teachers, lack of sufficient play-ground space, and the mal-nutrition of a large number of pupils.

(x) *Building and Equipment*—Most of the schools have decent buildings, but the equipment of some of the non-Government schools in North Orissa leaves much room for improvement. Grants were made to some of them for the purchase of desks of approved pattern and books for libraries. The expenditure incurred from Government funds as grants to non-Government secondary schools for buildings and equipment was Rs. 17,032 during the year.

(xi) *Extra-curricular activities*—Schools encouraged various extra-curricular activities. Such activities not only gave a training in citizenship but also helped to broaden the pupils' outlook and quicken their social senses. The chief among such activities were—

The Boy Scout, Girl Guide, Nursing, Cadet divisions, Junior Red Cross groups, Health clubs, First-aid, Debating societies, School Magazines, School excursions, Dramatic Performances, etc.

The grow-more-food campaign gave an impetus to gardening in many rural schools.

There were Students' Co-operative Stores in a very few schools where facilities were given for the sale of books and stationery articles to pupils.

(xii) *Experiments*—Students' Councils were organised in many schools and training in citizenship received sufficient attention.

CHAPTER V

University Education

(i) *Organisation—Types of Universities—Inspection—Inter-University Board*—The Utkal University Act of 1943 came into force on the 27th November 1943. His Excellency Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S., is the first Chancellor and Mr. P. Parija, O.B.E., I.E.S., the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. It is an affiliating and examining University and has an academic council.

The University received a block grant of Rs. 18,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 7,000 from Government during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 65,754 in the General Fund Account. Besides these, the University had at the close of the year in its endowment account a sum of Rs. 32,000 of which

Rs. 25,000 was a gift from Capt. Sri Sri Sri Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo, Maharaja of Parlakimedi, for an endowment to promote Rice Research, and Rs. 7,000 from the District Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack from his Charitable and Public Utility Fund for the University Library.

The Orissa States have all along extended their co-operation to the Province of Orissa in the conduct of University affairs.

The University was made a constituent member of the Inter-University Board early in 1944.

The University conducted examinations as soon as it started, but in this it received generous assistance from the two parent Universities, Patna and Andhra. The following table shows the results of the different examinations held by the Utkal University in the year 1943-44.

Name of examination	Number of candidates		Percentage of success
	Appeared	Passed	
Matriculation	1,316	779	59
A. I.	284	136	48
I. Sc.	158	83	52
B. A. (Pass)	115	45	39
B. A. (Honours)	55	39	71
B. Sc. (Pass)	29	12	41
B. Sc. (Honours)	29	19	66
Law	9	5	56

Examinations conducted according to the regulations of the Andhra University.

Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science.	136	59	43
B. A.	110	92	84

Arrangements for the inspection of colleges by a University Commission or Inspectors are made from time to time. Besides, the Director of Public Instruction is competent to inspect public institutions for collegiate education. The administration and control of Government colleges and administration of grants to aided colleges rest with him subject to the orders of the Government.

(ii) *Colleges—Arts and Science, Post-graduate and Research*—The number of colleges in the Province remained stationary at 5—Arts 4 and professional 1. In view of the rapid

increase in the number of students from 892 to 1,063 in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, need was felt for having more colleges in the Province. There were proposals to start intermediate colleges at Sambalpur, Balasore and Puri—Sambalpur in Arts, Science and Commerce and the rest in Arts. There was also a proposal for starting two intermediate Colleges, one in Science and the other in Arts at Cuttack with the aid of Government, and also for raising the status of the second grade College at Berhampur to that of a first grade College. The need for raising the Intermediate Girls' College at Cuttack to a degree college is keenly felt and it is high time that necessary steps should be taken in the matter. It was also under consideration to open a Medical College in the Province to supply the long-felt need for higher medical education.

There is no separate Science College in the Province, but Provision is made for the teaching of Science subjects in the Arts Colleges. The Ravenshaw College at Cuttack offers instruction in Science subjects up to the degree stage, while the Maharaja's College at Parlakimedi and the Khallikote College at Berhampur up to the Intermediate stage.

The Ravenshaw College at Cuttack provides post-graduate course in English. The time is ripe to consider the question of introducing other subjects for post-graduate study.

The Cuttack Training College affords facilities to graduates for a professional course of study.

Research work was continuing in the Science laboratories and Arts Departments of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. Rice Research Scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was being continued in the Botanical Laboratory of the above college.

(iii) *Staff—Salaries, Minimum qualifications and conditions of service*—The post of the Principal of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack was held as before by an officer in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service. Except the Principal of the above College, the teaching staff in Government Colleges consisted entirely of members of the Provincial Educational Service—classes I and II, the latter being subdivided into senior and junior branches.

The scales of pay, minimum qualifications and conditions of service of the members on the staff both in Government and non-Government colleges remained the same as in the previous year.

(iv) *Enrolment and fees*—The number of scholars increased from 1,280 to 1,484 of whom 1,020 were in the Intermediate classes, 359 in graduate classes, 12 in the post-graduate classes, 68 in the Law classes and 25 in the training class. The number of women students in the above classes rose from 57 to 86 of whom 44 in Colleges for men, 2 in the professional College and 40 in the College for women. It is gratifying to note that higher education among women is steadily improving.

The rates of fees levied annually in the different colleges remained the same as those of last year.

The total direct expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 3,55,184 to Rs. 3,79,077 of which Rs. 2,45,637 was met from Government funds, Rs. 1,19,379 from fees and Rs. 14,061 from other sources as against Rs. 2,29,312, Rs. 1,05,705, Rs. 20,167, respectively, in the previous year.

(v) *Scholarships, stipends and free-studentships*—Besides the award of usual scholarships, a special senior College scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 a month from 1st July 1944 to 31st March 1946 for a student of Khondmals and a special scholarship of the value of Rs. 30 a month for two years with effect from June 1943, for post-graduate study in Geology were created during the year.

All students belonging to the backward classes were allowed free-studentships over and above the number of ordinary free-studentships, and 10 free-studentships for students belonging to the backward tribes were also sanctioned during the year. In the case of aided Colleges the assistance was in the shape of stipends equivalent to the tuition fees actually in force in the institutions.

The total expenditure incurred from Government funds on scholarships was Rs. 12,053 as against Rs. 10,918 in the previous year.

(vi) *Residential and Day Scholars*—Boarding houses were attached to all the Colleges. The total number of residents in approved hostels on the 31st March 1944 was 557 as against 404 and that of Day scholars was 927 as against 876.

(vii) *Medium of instruction*—English is the medium of instruction in all the Colleges.

(viii) *Curriculum*—Colleges in North Orissa continued to follow the curriculum prescribed by the Patna University,

while those in South Orissa by the Andhra University. During the year, the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack was affiliated in Psychology and Education upto I. A. standard.

(ix) *Health and Physical Education*—There was a whole-time medical officer on the staff of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, who conducted the medical examination of the students, besides treating the ailing students. Medical examination of students in the Ravenshaw girls' College at Cuttack was conducted by a Lady Doctor.

There was no provision for medical examination in non-Government Colleges.

Facilities were provided for physical training through games and sports in all the Colleges. A graduate physical director trained at Y. M. C. A. College of physical education in Madras was maintained in each of the Colleges in South Orissa for physical training of students. No such provision existed in Colleges of North Orissa. It is desirable that every College should have a graduate physical Director for imparting instruction in physical education.

(x) *Examinations and Tests*—The final examinations of Intermediate, Degree, Post-graduate, Law and Training classes were conducted for the first time by the Utkal University during the year.

Periodical examinations such as annual, test and terminal were held, as usual, in all the Colleges.

The results of the different examinations are found in General Table VIII.

(xi) *Extra-Mural activities*—The College unions, common rooms, games and sports, Athletic activities, Rovering, students' societies and associations, Ambulance classes, Social Service Guild, Students Information Bureau and the like continued to function and gain in popularity.

(xii) *Military training in Colleges or Universities*—There was no provision for military training in non-Government Colleges. Arrangements were almost complete for the University Training Corps in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. Officers from the Eastern Command inspected the arrangements and it is hoped that the Corps will start from the beginning of the next session.

CHAPTER VI

Adult Education

There has been no notable development in respect of Adult Education during the year. The number of recognised adult education classes remained stationary at two. The strength of the classes was 83 as against 84 and the direct expenditure on them from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 500 as against Rs. 448 last year.

The experiment in organising the work of the mass literacy classes on a voluntary basis proved unsuccessful owing to apathy of the people. The number of such centres working on the 31st March, 1944 remained stationary at one with a strength of 19 pupils against 34 in the previous year.

In addition to the regular classes for adults, there were 10 recognised night schools with an enrolment of 236 pupils as against 9 with 204 pupils in the previous year. These schools were mostly attended by adults and they were aided by Government. Besides, there was an unrecognised night school with an enrolment of 20 pupils as against 3 with 59 pupils in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 840 as against Rs. 696 last year.

Zenana classes four in number were maintained for the benefit of illiterate women at the headquarters of the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur each with a peripatetic woman teacher paid by Government. The number of adult women under instruction on 31st March 1944 was 69 as against 93, and the total expenditure from the Provincial revenue was Rs. 1,221 as against Rs. 1,272 in the previous year.

The Jail Department also co-operated in the spread of literacy among the convicts by holding classes and supplying them with books and slates. The number of convicts at the close of the year was 459, of which 242 were rendered literate.

With a view to prevent literates from relapsing into illiteracy, village libraries were maintained in different parts of the Province. The number of such libraries functioning during the year was 47 as against 40 in the preceding year. Seven libraries received a grant of Rs. 416 as against six and Rs. 316 respectively, last year.

The following table shows the progress of adult education during the year under report :—

Regular schools	Tempo- rary classes	Libraries started and func- tioning	Read- ing Rooms	Enrol- ment	Number rendered literate	Grants- in-aid	Voluntary contribu- tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		For men				Rs.	
1942-43—11	4	40	..	381	12	1,470	..
1943-44—12	10	47	..	817	284	1,756	
		For women					
1942-43—4	..	..	..	93	..	1,272	
1943-44—4	..	..	..	69	..	1,221	

CHAPTER VII

Vocational and Technical Education

The number of vocational and technical schools fell from 15 to 13, their enrolment from 559 to 449, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,99,106 to Rs. 1,78,474. The drop in the number of schools was due to the closure of an unaided Commercial school at Berhampur and to the Pan Boarding school at Angul having been returned as a primary school.

The statistical summary of these institutions is given below :—

Classes of schools		Number of schools	Enrolment	Direct expenditure Rs.
Medical schools	.. ..	1	78	63,487
Engineering schools	.. ..	1	115	58,695
Technical and Industrial schools—				
For males	.. ..	6	165	50,997
For females	.. ..	2	45	2,208
Commercial schools	.. ..	3	46	3,087
Total		13	449	1,78,474

Medical schools are under the control of the Medical Department. The Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons contributed the following :—

The Orissa Medical School, Cuttack—During the year 1943-44 Major R. T. Hicks, O.B.E., I.M.S., was the Principal of the Orissa Medical School throughout except for a period of two months from the 29th March 1944 when he officiated as Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons, Orissa and Dr. P. C. Roy, M.B., L.M., (Dub.).. Additional Civil Surgeon remained in charge of the institution.

The year commenced with 80 male and 9 female students on the roll. Eighteen male students were subsequently admitted into the first year class. One 1st year student and 9 expelled were readmitted during the year. Out of one hundred and eight male and nine female students, thirty-five male and four female students left the institution for reasons noted below :—

The year closed with seventy-three male and five female students on the roll.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Passed out the final examination and left the school.	33	4	37
2. Number allowed to withdraw their names.	1	..	1
3. Name struck off for long absence ..	1	..	1
Total	35	4	39

The total number of candidates who appeared and passed the various examinations of the Orissa Medical Examination Board held in April and November 1943 was as follows :—

			Number appeared		Number passed	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Final Part II	..	..	41	6	34	4
Final Part I	..	..	29	3	25	3
Intermediate	..	..	10	1	10	1
Primary	..	..	18	..	18	..

Twenty-four male students were awarded Government Scholarships, 19 male and 4 female students enjoyed free-studentship, two male students were awarded Mayurbhanj scholarship during the year under report.

Four male and one female students received stipends from local bodies and states during the year 1943-44.

The Compounders' training class commenced with 18 male students on the roll and 18 male students were admitted in two batches during the year. Thus out of 36 students 15 students passed in two batches and the name of one student was struck off for non-payment of school fees. Thus the year closed with 20 students on the roll.

The post-graduate training class was resumed this year in March 1944 and four Sub-Assistant Surgeons and five local Indian doctors attended the course of training.

The conduct of the students and the discipline maintained were admirable during the year.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the school fell from Rs. 70,076 to Rs. 67,507.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial schools are under the control of the Development Department. The Director of Development contributed the following :—

The Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack—There was no change in the staff of the school except the transfer of the Assistant Lecturer, Machine, Drawing and Design to the Government of India as Technical Assistant in connection with the Technical Training Scheme. The post of Assistant Lecturer, Machine, Drawing and Design which was sanctioned all along on a temporary basis was made permanent during this year.

As in the last year there was no new admission to the Industrial Diploma class during the year on account of the training of war technicians. Forty-one students were admitted to the Civil Engineering Subordinate Class as against 40 in the previous year. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1944 was 116 as against 111 last year.

The results of the various examinations of the school were good. Nineteen out of 25 students came out successful at the Final Civil Engineering Subordinate Examination while two out of three students of the Industrial Diploma Class passed the final test. All the passed students were reported to have found employment.

Due to difficulties in food supplies and restriction in travelling, the Survey camp was held in headquarters.

On account of war condition restrictions were imposed by all the important factories and as a result the students, could not visit various works. The visits to different works were therefore restricted to those within the Province.

Small additions were made to tools and instruments of the Workshop and laboratories during the year under report.

Although the Workshop was fully engaged in the training of war technicians, considerable repair work was undertaken specially for R. A. F., I. E. M. E. S. The total receipt on account of outside work undertaken amounted to Rs. 4,900.

During the year a centre for the training and examination of pleaders in survey was opened at the school. One candidate joined the training. He appeared at and passed the examination.

The training of war technicians continued in the school and the sanctioned strength was increased from 828 to 888. The training was given in two shifts commencing from 7 A.M. to 9-15 P.M. in 14 trades as in the last year.

Extra staff and equipment were sanctioned by the Central Government for the additional number of trainees.

The number of trainees who passed out upto the 31st March 1944 and joined various services is shown below :—

Trade	Army	Navy	Air force	Ordnance Factory and Civil Industry	Total
Blacksmiths ..	212	..	..	..	212
Carpenters ..	348	..	8	1	357
Electricians ..	74	..	..	..	74
Engine Artificiers ..	6	..	..	..	6
Engine Drivers (I.C.)	41	..	..	..	41
Fitters ..	687	6	31	4	728
Machinists	18	..	..	6	24
Masons and Brick-layers.	62	..	..	..	62
Painters ..	70	..	..	..	70
Plumbers ..	24	..	..	..	24
Surveyors ..	17	..	..	..	17
Tin and Copper-smiths	137	..	..	..	137
Turners ..	73	..	..	16	89
Welders ..	61	..	..	..	61
Total ..	1,830	6	39	27	1,902

The Principal of the school continued to work as Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer for recruiting technical personnel for the Army, Navy and Air Force. He was also appointed part-time Regional Inspector to inspect institutions training war technicians, a member of the Bihar and Orissa National Service Labour Tribunal and the Trade Test Panel.

Phulbani Industrial School—Five new students were admitted into the school during the year. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1944 was 31 as in the preceding year.

All the five students who appeared at the final examination came out successful. The ex-students have found employment and some of them are engaged in the trades in which they were trained.

The sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured in the school amounted to Rs. 1,757 against Rs. 1,658 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 7,611 against Rs. 7,542 last year.

Angul Weaving School—There were nine students on the roll on the 31st March 1944 out of whom six were in the 1st year class and 3 in the 2nd year class. All of them completed the preliminary and final courses successfully.

Four hundred and fifty-three yards of cloth of different patterns were woven during the year in the institution. The total expenditure on the school during the year amounted to Rs. 1,227.

Government Hat Factory, Cuttack—For the execution of an order for military hats trained workers were brought from Bengal at considerable cost. With the discontinuance of military supply it was decided to retain the Bengal workers to train local people in the art of manufacturing hats. A batch of nine trainees were therefore admitted in August 1943 who completed their course in January 1944. The result was encouraging and the question of continuing the centre was under consideration by the end of the financial year. All the workers trained there are now employed by Government to manufacture hats for sale to the public.

Government Chapli Factory, Cuttack—For the execution of the military order for chaplis a training centre on cottage industries basis was opened. It is gratifying to note that boys of classes other than Mochis showed their eagerness to learn the art and were actually benefitted by the training. As the cost

of training was being met out of the price of chaplis, the centre had to be closed as soon as the demand for military chaplis ceased.

New stipends—Two new stipends were awarded to Oriya widows to enable them to earn their livelihood by learning some cottage industries at the Basant Kumari Bidhabasram.

Private Technical Institutions—The following private institutions received grants-in-aid during the year under report.

	Amount of grant
	Rs.
(1) Balasore Technical School ..	5,400
(2) Shelter Industrial School ..	1,200
(3) Orissa Poor Industries Cottage	1,000
(4) Basanta Kumari Bidhabasram, Puri.	780
(5) Weaving School under Salvation Army, Angul.	1,008

The curricula of the schools remained the same as in the previous year.

The Balasore Technical School continued to train war technicians till the close of the financial year when the Government of India decided to close the centre. Fifteen trainees passed trade tests (Blacksmith 1, carpenters 10, Fitters 4) of whom two joined Army, six went to the Civil Pioneer Force and seven were discharged.

Training of war technicians in the Workshop of the Sugar factory at Rayaghada continued during the year and has since been closed.

During the year under report, the Principal of the Orissa School of Engineering, who is the Inspector of Technical Schools inspected the Balasore Technical School, the Shelter Industrial School, Poor Industries Cottage and the Phulbani Industrial School. He could not inspect the other technical institutions owing to pressure of work.

Madhusudan Village Industries Institute—This is the only institution run by a private association. No grant was sanctioned and paid to the institution during the year. There were seven sections in the Institute as shown below against six in the previous year.

(1) Weaving of Khaddars, Silk and Woollen articles and Durri.

- (2) Cane work
- (3) Soap-making
- (4) Paper-making
- (5) Oil-pressing
- (6) Phenyle manufacture
- (7) Manufacture of inks, etc.

The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1944 was 20 against 18 in the previous year. Twenty students who appeared at the final examination came out successful.

As in the previous year arrangements were made for the training of Orissa students in certain technical institutions outside the Province as shown in the following statement.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Number of stipendiary student	subject	Remarks
1	Bihar College of Engineering.	5	Civil Engineering	There were 15 Orissa students including 5 stipendiaries.
2	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	1	Mining	One student continued from the previous year.
3	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	1	Textile course	One stipendiary student admitted.

Classes for imparting instruction in Weaving, Carpentry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Paper-making, Tailoring, Bamboo and Cane works were continued to be attached to some of the secondary and training schools. They were pre-vocational in character and closely related to the life of the pupils after their school career. Details with regard to these have been given in their relevant chapters. During the year under report four agriculture classes and one tailoring class were opened in middle English schools and a paper industrial class was opened in the high school at Hinjilicut. It is under the consideration of Government to open a few more industrial classes in the middle schools in the agency areas. Manual Training and Drawing have been prescribed for the matriculation examination of the Utkal University as optional subjects.

In order to make education more practical in character from the earliest stages, teaching in handicrafts such as clay work, paper-work, glass work, mat work, bead work, needle work, etc., was encouraged in primary schools.

Commercial schools are under the control of the Department. The number of such recognised schools fell from four to three during the year under report and consequently their enrolment

decreased from 62 to 46 and expenditure from Rs. 3,267 to Rs. 3,087 of which Rs. 1,049 was met from Government funds as against Rs. 1,114 in the previous year. These are intended to impart instruction in the ordinary office arts, e.g., short-hand, typewriting, book-keeping and drafting.

The Commercial class attached to the Secondary Training school at Cuttack is maintained by Government. It imparts instruction in all the above subjects. There were 22 students on the roll on the 31st March 1944 as against 18 in the previous year. Sixteen students were sent up for the final examination and 15 came out successful. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,691 as against Rs. 2,527, of which Rs. 1,049 was met from Government funds as against Rs. 1,114 in the previous year.

The remaining two schools were unaided and run by private agencies. They offered instruction in short-hand and type-writing. The institutions in South Orissa cater for students appearing at the Technical Examinations held by the Government of Madras.

Besides, there were two unrecognised commercial institutions at Cuttack with an enrolment of 20 pupils imparting instructions mainly in Short-hand and Type-writing.

CHAPTER VIII

Aesthetic Education

ARTS, CRAFTS, MUSIC AND DANCING

The unimportant place given to Aesthetic Education in the curricula and the apathy of teachers towards it indicate a lamentable loss of hereditary talent for Aesthetics which Oriyas had in ancient times.

Of all forms of aesthetic education some sort of encouragement is, no doubt, given in varying degrees to Drawing, Handicrafts, Music and Dancing.

Drawing is taught as a compulsory subject in all schools. It forms an optional subject for the matriculation examination of the Utkal University and a compulsory subject for training school examinations conducted by the School Examination Board Orissa.

As there is no separate institution for Arts in the Province, candidates from Orissa are sent to other Provinces to study the subject with Government scholarships. Three candidates from Orissa were under training during the year—two in the Government school of Art, Calcutta and one in the Viswabharati at Santiniketan. The value of each of the scholarships has been raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 a month.

There is no separate school for the training of teachers in crafts in the Province. However, there are four schools which are classified as Technical and Industrial schools, where instruction is given in certain crafts, two of which are intended solely for women. Details have been given in the preceding chapter.

Facilities for the teaching of crafts in schools for general education—primary and secondary and in training schools continued during the year. Manual training is prescribed as an optional subject for the matriculation examination as well as teachers' certificate examination. Handwork forms a compulsory subject for elementary training school examinations both for men and women and needle work and clay-modelling for elementary training school examinations for women.

The Utkal Sangit Samaj at Cuttack is the only institution of its kind in the Province, where vocal and instrumental music is taught. It received a grant of Rs. 500 from provincial funds during the year as against the same amount last year.

Music is taught in all the high and training schools for girls and in some high and middle English schools for boys in the Province. It is also taught in some of the primary schools for girls. It is prescribed as an additional subject for the matriculation examination as well as teachers' certificate examination. In some institutions pupils stage dramas on ceremonial occasions like Annual prize distribution, Anniversaries, etc.

Radio sets supplied to some of the institutions in the Province play an important part not only in broadening the outlook of the pupils but also in imparting instruction to them in Music.

There is no separate school in the Province for the teaching of Dancing. It is taught as an extra-curricular subject in some of the secondary and primary schools for girls and in some middle schools for boys as it has an educational and recreational value. Exhibition of Dancing at the annual prize-giving ceremony of girls' schools indicate the popularity of the subject in schools for girls.

A refresher course in Arts and Crafts was organised in May 1943, in the Ravenshaw Collegiate school, which was attended by the assistant teachers of the elementary training schools and a number of high school teachers.

CHAPTER IX

Training of Teachers

The course of training is predominantly a professional one and covers a period of one year for the collegiate grade and of two years for the secondary as well as elementary grade.

Training Colleges—The Cuttack Training College is the only institution of its kind in the Province and is maintained by Government for the professional training of actual or prospective teachers of secondary schools and prospective sub-inspectors.

The number of pupil-teachers on rolls on the 31st March 1944 was 25 including 2 women students as against 31 including one woman student in the preceding year. This was due mainly to the enlistment of young men for war work.

The total direct expenditure on the college was Rs. 15,710 as against Rs. 15,514 last year.

The college affords theoretical instruction and practical training. Practice teaching is carried on in the Ravenshaw Collegiate school and in other selected schools approved by the Director.

A special course of lectures on "Speech Training" were delivered by Reverend D. T. Roberts, M.A., L.C.P., Principal of the Stewart School at Cuttack with the help of two expert mistresses of his school.

The college continued to show increased activities on extra-curricular subjects and physical education during the year.

Dr. P. C. Roy, M.B., L.M. (Dublin), Additional Civil Surgeon, Cuttack, delivered two lectures on "Prevention of Blindness".

The District and Town leaders of the National War Front gave a talk to the students and staff of the college.

The Radio was freely used and has proved very useful in supplying fresh news regarding the trend of events in the world to-day as well as musical and other variety programmes for intellectual and pleasant diversions.

Thirty-one candidates including one woman presented for the Diploma-in-Education Examination, May 1943, and thirty including one woman student came out successful, five of them securing distinction. All the five private candidates that appeared at the examination passed.

Eighteen students appeared in the First-aid Examination and sixteen including two women students passed.

The total number of graduate teachers in the different types of schools in the Province was 348 (316 men and 32 women) of whom 261 (233 men and 28 women) were trained; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 351 (324 men and 27 women) and 246 (224 men and 22 women), respectively.

Secondary Training schools—These schools are intended to train teachers for middle schools and for vernacular teaching in English schools.

The number of secondary training schools in the Province remained stationary at two.

The number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1944, was 76 (73 men and 3 women) as against 95 in the previous year. The fall was due mainly to the enlistment of several young men in war services.

The schools afford theoretical instruction as well as practical training with a view to fitting men and women for the profession of teaching. Each training school has a practising middle English school attached to it for the training of teachers.

The secondary training school at Berhampur has an elementary training section attached to it.

Seventy-two (61 regular and 11 private) candidates appeared at the Teachers' Certificate Examination conducted by the School Examination Board, Orissa, and 64 (54 regular and 10 private) candidates passed as against 36 (29 regular and 7 private) and 27 (23 regular and 4 private) respectively, in the previous year.

During the year, a Muhammadan Matriculate from Orissa was deputed to undergo a course of training through the medium of Urdu in the Ranchi Secondary Training School at Daltonganj in Bihar on a stipend of the value of Rs. 15 a month tenable for two years with effect from July 1943.

Government have created a stipend of the value of Rs. 15 a month tenable for 21 months with effect from July 1943 for Telugu woman from Orissa to undergo

a course of training through the medium of Telugu in the Government Secondary and Training School for women at Rajahmundry in Madras.

The total number of secondary grade teachers in the different types of schools in the Province was 1,120 (1,056 men and 64 women) of whom 653 (601 men and 52 women) were trained as against 1,055 and 634 (589 men and 45 women), respectively, in the previous year.

Elementary Training schools for men—These schools are intended to train teachers for primary schools. The number of elementary training schools for masters excluding the elementary training section attached to the secondary training school at Berhampur fell from 13 to 12 during the year under report. This was due to the amalgamation of the elementary training school at Dasarathpur with that at Jagatsingpur. All these are maintained by Government.

During the year the standard staff of elementary training schools have been sanctioned by Government. The scale of standard staff is as follows :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) School with biennial admission of 20 pupil-teachers. | One in the Subordinate Educational Service (lower division) and one in the lower Subordinate Educational Service. |
| (ii) School with biennial admission of 40 pupil-teachers or annual admission of 20 pupil-teachers. | One in the Subordinate Educational Service (lower division) and two in the lower Subordinate Educational Service. |
| (iii) School with biennial admission of 20 pupil-teachers and annual admission of 20 pupil-teachers. | One in the Subordinate Educational Service (lower division) and three in the lower Subordinate Educational Service. |
| (iv) School with annual admission of 40 pupil-teachers. | One in the Subordinate Educational Service (lower division) and four in the lower Subordinate Educational Service. |

There were altogether 442 pupils under training in all the elementary training schools for men on the 31st March 1944 as against 468 in the previous year.

During the year under report 3 candidates were deputed to undergo a course of training in the Government Training School

at Chicacole in Madras. No Telugu women candidates were available to undergo training in the above school although seats were reserved for them.

Three hundred and thirty regular and 66 private candidates appeared at the final examination conducted by the School Examination Board, Orissa, and 290 regular and 30 private candidates came out successful.

The total number of men teachers of the elementary grade in the different types of schools in the Province was 11,010 of which 6,503 were trained as against 11,344 and 6,567, respectively, in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure on training schools of all types for men in the Province was Rs. 1,03,524 as against Rs. 1,00,534 in the previous year.

Elementary Training schools for women—The number of elementary training schools for women in the Province remained stationary at 3.

As a sufficient number of middle passed women candidates was not available for training, the preparatory classes attached to each of the Government Training schools for women continued to function during the year.

The number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1944, in all the elementary training schools for women in the Province was 43 as against 47 in the previous year, and the total direct expenditure was Rs. 18,226 as against Rs. 16,251 of which Rs. 16,093 was met from Government funds as against Rs. 14,195 last year.

The number of candidates that appeared at the final examination was 27 as against the same number in the previous year and all of them passed.

The total number of women teachers of elementary grade in the different types of schools in the Province remained stationary at 281, of whom 230 were trained teachers as against 240 in the previous year.

Owing to the present high cost of living, Government have raised the stipends including bursaries granted by them in the training institutions of the Province according to the rates indicated below :—

Stipends up to Rs. 9	..	by Rs. 3
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	..	by Rs. 4
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 60	..	by Rs. 5
and From Rs. 61 and above	..	by Rs. 7-8-0

CHAPTER X

Education of the physically and mentally handicapped

The All-Orissa Deaf and Dumb School at Cuttack is the only institution of its kind in the Province. The school is held in a rented building. It had 5 pupils on the rolls during the year as against 3 in the previous year. It is managed by a committee receiving aid from Government. The recurring expenditure of the school was Rs. 960, of which Rs. 600 was met from provincial revenues.

The course of studies covers a period of five years. Boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 16 are admitted into the school irrespective of their caste and creed.

The following table gives the statistical information regarding the education of the physically and mentally handicapped :—

Schools for the blind		Schools for the deaf and mutes		Schools for mentally retarded children	
Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Nil	Nil	1	5	Nil	Nil

CHAPTER XI

Oriental Studies

Sanskrit and Persian are the two Oriental languages taught in some of the institutions in the Province. They have been prescribed as optional subjects for the University examinations.

Apart from the ordinary schools imparting instruction in Oriental languages, there are special schools for the study of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic.

A. SANSKRIT

There are two Sanskrit colleges in the Province—The Government Sanskrit College at Puri and the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi. The former is under the control of the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa and the latter under the District Educational Officer, Ganjam. The strength

of the Sanskrit College at Puri on the 31st March 1944 was 93 as against 102 and the total expenditure was Rs. 23,195 as against Rs. 22,816 of which a sum of Rs. 21,893 was met from Provincial revenues as against Rs. 21,681 in the previous year. The strength of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi was 55 as against 77 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,141 as against Rs. 4,158 in the previous year. It received a grant of Rs. 1,750 from Government as against Rs. 1,650 last year. Both the colleges teach up to the Acharya standard. Besides, English is taught in the Sanskrit College at Puri. It has also an Ayurvedic section.

The number of recognised Sanskrit tols remained stationary at 113, but their enrolment fell from 2,282 to 2,135. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 47,213 to Rs. 51,476, of which Rs. 20,409 was met from Government funds as against Rs. 20,288 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of pupils was mainly due to the present economic pressure.

Besides, there was an unrecognised Sanskrit tol with 20 pupils on its roll.

Tols in North Orissa receiving grant-in-aid from Government were managed by committees approved by the Department, while those in South Orissa with a few exceptions were owned and managed by single individuals. They ordinarily prepare candidates for the Prathama and Madhyama examinations.

The number of primary Sanskrit schools remained stationary at 40, but their enrolment rose from 1,445 to 1,462 and the total expenditure from Rs. 6,485 to Rs. 7,304 of which Rs. 4,973 was met from Government funds as against Rs. 4,119 in the previous year.

Tols and primary Sanskrit schools are inspected by the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, Orissa. The latter schools are open to inspection by the Sub-Inspectors and other inspecting officers of the Department.

The Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture controls tols and conducts the various Sanskrit examinations at different centres. The number of candidates enlisted in the year under report was for Parthama 283 including 2 female candidates, for Madhyama (final) 98, for Shastri (final) 45, and for Acharya (final) 30 ; of whom 149 including 2 females, 69, 31 and 26, respectively, came out successful.

The total expenditure from Government funds on Sanskrit Education was Rs. 58,001 as against Rs. 55,359 in the previous year. The details of expenditure incurred are given below :—

	1943-44	1942-43
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspection	4,903	3,960
2. Remuneration to Examiners	2,398	2,374
3. T. A. of non-officials ..	1,273	1,460
4. Examination charges ..	2,062	1,286
5. Sanskrit College, Puri. ..	21,893	21,681
6. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi.	1,750	1,650
7. Tols	20,409	20,288
8. Primary Sanskrit Schools ..	4,973	4,119
Total ..	59,661	56,818
Less receipts ..	1,660	1,459
Net expenditure ..	58,001	55,359

B. ARABIC AND PERSIAN

Arabic and Persian are taught in Madrasas. The number of such schools in the Province was 5 as against 6 in the previous year. Their enrolment fell from 309 to 279 and total expenditure from Rs. 6,366 to Rs. 5,282. The fall was due to the conversion of the Madrasa at Balasore into a middle English school. They received a grant of Rs. 3,210 from Government as against Rs. 3,020 in the previous year. The Madrasa Sultania at Cuttack is the only Senior Madrasa in the Province and prepares pupils for the Fauqania and Maulavi Examinations. A special grant of Rs. 240 a year for two years to the above Madrasa was sanctioned by Government as a compensation for free tuition in the lower classes and for reducing the rate of school fees in the higher classes in order to increase the strength of the school.

The Madrasas are inspected by the Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education, Orissa.

The number of Madrasas and of candidates taking the Madrasa Examinations did not warrant the setting up of a separate Madrasa Examination Board for Orissa. Arrangements made with the Government of Bihar to have the candidates

examined at the various examinations of the Bihar Madrasa Examination Board continued as usual and a contribution of Rs. 180 was made to the Government of Bihar for the purpose.

Of the six candidates presented for the Wastania Examination, two came out successful. The only candidate presented for the Fauqania Examination passed. No candidates were presented for the Maulavi Examination.

Particulars of Madrasas, tols, primary Sanskrit schools in the Province have been given in Appendix I annexed at the end.

CHAPTER XII

Education of Indian Girls and Women

One of the most remarkable developments during the year is the impetus which has been given to the spread of higher education among women. The number of girls and women increased from 1,260 to 1,462 at the secondary stage and from 57 to 86 at the University stage.

Primary Education—There was a decline in the number of primary schools for Indian girls from 281 to 265 and in enrolment from 12,294 to 11,582. The decrease in the number of schools was an outcome of the policy of encouraging co-education at the primary stage and of eliminating inefficient and overlapping schools and that in enrolment was due to the economic distress.

Eighty-three per cent of girls under instruction in all the primary schools, were reading in schools for boys as against 82 per cent last year.

The percentage of girls in the infant class was 44, in class—I 25, in class II—17, in class III—10, in class IV—2 and in class V—2 as against 45, 25, 16, 10, 3, and 1 respectively, in the previous year. The proportion of pupils in the several classes though slightly improved during the year was not quite up to the mark.

Twenty-two per cent of the girls enrolled in the infant class in 1940-41 reached class III in 1943-44 as against 21 per cent in the previous year. Others were either withdrawn or stagnated. Thus there was a wastage of 78 per cent as against 79 per cent in the previous year. This was mainly due to poverty and ignorance of parents. It was also partly due to single-teacher schools which formed 35 per cent of the schools for girls as against 37 per cent in the previous year.

The primary education of girls is handicapped for want of sufficient number of trained women teachers and hence appointment of men teachers in girls' school was inevitable. The total number of women teachers employed in primary schools was 218 as against 215, of which 174 were trained as against 175 in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure on primary schools for girls was Rs. 1,16,501 as against Rs. 1,24,207 in the preceding year.

Secondary Education—The number of high schools for Indian girls rose from 3 to 5 and their enrolment from 650 to 1,080. The middle English school at Puri is in process of conversion to that of a high school. Two of the above schools are run by private agencies.

The number of middle English schools for Indian girls rose from 5 to 6 but their enrolment fell from 1,052 to 972. This was due to the classification of the middle English school at Sambalpur as a high school. The number of middle schools for girls fell from 8 to 5 and their enrolment from 782 to 469. This was due to the conversion of two such schools as upper primary schools and to the closure of one school during the year.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian girls was Rs. 1,22,576 as against Rs. 1,01,666 last year.

Out of 106 women candidates who appeared at the matriculation and S. S. L. C. examinations, 76 came out successful as against 58 and 40, respectively in the preceding year.

Of the 132 women teachers employed in secondary schools 116 were trained as against 130 and 115 respectively, in the previous year.

University Education—There is no degree college meant exclusively for women in the Province. Women students graduate from the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack.

I.A. classes are attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' school at Cuttack. The strength of the classes rose from 27 to 40 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 9,618 to Rs. 11,167. The enrolment is very encouraging and it is hoped that, in the near future, it will develop into a degree college.

The total number of women students in the University classes in all institutions for both men and women was 86 as against 57 in the previous year.

Out of 40 women candidates who appeared at the Intermediate Examinations 23 came out successful as against 25 and 16, respectively, in the previous year; and of 11 women candidates who appeared at the degree examinations, 6 came out successful as against 5 and 2 respectively, in the previous year.

Training Institutions—There is no separate secondary training school or training college for women in the Province. Provision has been made for their training in the Cuttack Training College and Secondary Training schools for men in the Province. The number of women graduates and undergraduates under training during the year was 2 and 3, respectively, as against 1 and nil in the previous year. The number of Elementary Training schools for women remained stationary at 3 but their enrolment fell from 47 to 43. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 18,225 as against Rs. 16,251 in the previous year. The output of these training schools is extremely meagre compared with the need of trained teachers for the Province.

Technical and Industrial schools—There were, as before, two technical and industrial schools for women in the Province with an enrolment of 45 as against 53 last year. The total direct expenditure on them was Rs. 2,208 as against Rs. 2,163 in the previous year.

Adult Education—The number of zenana schools run by peripatetic teachers remained unchanged at 4. They had 69 pupils on rolls as against 93 last year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 1,221 as against Rs. 1,272 which was entirely met from Government funds. The Zenana schools appear to be popular and need expansion.

Unrecognised Schools—The unrecognised institutions for girls were all schools of primary status, which remained stationary at 6, but their enrolment fell from 150 to 148 during the year.

Physical Education—Physical Education of girls suffers for lack of qualified women instructors. However, provision is made for games in secondary schools. Most of the primary schools for girls were not able to make sufficient provision for games for lack of play-ground.

Medical Inspection—There is no organised scheme as yet for medical inspection of girls. The medical inspection of girls in secondary and training schools in the towns of Cuttack, Berhampur and Parlakimedi was as in previous years, conducted by the lady doctors attached to local hospitals.

Extra-curricular Activities—During the year under report the response of girls in schools and colleges to the needs of social service constitute an outstanding feature of girls' education. They not only contributed liberally to the feeding and clothing of the distressed but also took active part in all social activities like Red-Cross, Scouting, Nursing, etc.

CHAPTER XIII

Education of special classes and communities

A—EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS

The population of Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the Province according to the census of 1941, was 1,102. The percentage of Anglo-Indians and Europeans at schools to the total population of these communities was 27.

The total number of Anglo-Indian and European schools remained stationary at 3. Of these, one was a secondary school for boys, one was a lower secondary school for girls, and the third was a primary school for boys. All these were run by private agencies receiving substantial aid from Government. The total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1944 was 502 (266 boys and 236 girls) as against 449 (244 boys and 205 girls) last year.

The number of non-Europeans on rolls in these schools was 178 as against 149 in the previous year.

The total expenditure increased from Rs. 98,265 to Rs. 1,11,611 of which Rs. 34,341 was met from provincial funds as against Rs. 34,344 in the previous year.

Out of 17 male and one female candidates who appeared at the Cambridge school certificate examination, 14 and 1, respectively, came out successful; and out of 7 male and 7 female candidates who appeared at the Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination, 5 and 5, respectively, passed.

B—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS

The Muhammadan population according to the census of 1941 was 146,301. They constitute nearly 1·7 per cent of the total population of the Province. The percentage of literacy was 16·6.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all types of institutions was 10,052 as against 10,377. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total Muhammadan

population was 6.9 as against 7.1, but the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total school population was 3.2 as against 3.1 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that the number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary and collegiate stages has risen from 620 and 34 to 708 and 38, respectively, during the year.

The table below gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in the different stages of instruction.

Stage	1942-43			1943-44		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Collegiate ..	34	..	34	38	..	38
High ..	273	11	284	309	6	315
Middle ..	322	14	336	382	11	393
Primary ..	6,334	2,659	8,993	6,043	2,471	8,514
In special schools	344	1	345	299	2	301
In unrecognised Institutions.	269	116	385	367	124	491
Total ..	7,576	2,801	10,377	7,438	2,614	10,052

The special facilities provided by Government for the spread of education among Muhammadans such as Reservation of scholarships, fee concessions, establishment of separate schools, appointment of special teachers and inspecting officers, etc., continued.

The number of Elementary Training schools for Muhammadan teachers remained unchanged at one. The number of pupil-teachers fell from 12 to 6, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 3,201 to Rs. 3,317 during the year.

The number of recognised primary Urdu schools fell from 193 to 186 and their enrolment from 6,727 to 6,190 but the total expenditure rose from Rs. 35,672 to Rs. 38,936.

The number of unrecognised institutions rose from 4 with 70 pupils to 5 with 116 pupils.

The number of Madrasas fell from 6 to 5; their enrolment from 309 to 279 and expenditure from Rs. 6,366 to Rs. 5,282.

The number of middle schools having Urdu sections rose from 14 to 15.

The number of upper primary schools conducted entirely on Urdu basis fell from 6 to 3, but the number of upper primary schools having Urdu sections remained stationary at 15.

There were 279 (270 men and 9 women) Muhammadan teachers in primary schools, 70 (69 men and 1 woman) in secondary schools and one in a college as against 287,67 and 2, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of Muhammadan Inspecting Officers remained unchanged at 8 including the two special inspecting officers for Muhammadan Education.

The expenditure incurred from public funds specially for the benefit of Muhammadan Education is given below :—

		1942-43	1943-44
		Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	..	2,813	3,179
Examination	..	180	180
Madrasas	..	3,020	3,210
Training schools	..	3,201	3,317
Scholarships	..	1,099	1,314
Primary Urdu schools		29,663	32,111
Urdu and Persian teachers.		12,484	14,922
Total	..	52,460	58,233

The Advisory Committee appointed by Government to advise the Director of Public Instruction in all matters connected with the Education of Muhammadans met once during the year.

C—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES

The district of Koraput and the Ganjam Agency including the Khondmals form aboriginal zone. The population of the tribes according to the census of 1941 was 1,721,006. They form about 19.7 per cent of the total population of the Province.

Their percentage of literacy was 1.5. The different types of institutions provided in these areas are as follows :—

Types of Institutions	1942-43			1943-44		
	Koraput	Ganjam	Khondmals	Koraput	Ganjam	Khondmals
High schools ..	2	1	..	2	1	..
Middle English schools	4	..	1	4	..	1
Middle schools ..	12	13	..	10	13	..
Primary schools	347	337	58	335	324	58
Training schools	1	2	..	1	2	..
Industrial schools	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tots ..	3	..	..	2	..	..
Unrecognised Institutions.	8	8	..	4	6	..
Total ..	377	361	60	358	346	60

The decrease in the number of primary schools was due mainly to the amalgamation of girls' schools with the neighbouring boys schools and to the closure of inefficient and superfluous schools.

The number of pupils from aboriginal and hill tribes in the Province rose from 12,097 to 12,334. The following table gives the number of such pupils in the different stages of instruction.

Stage	1942-43			1943-44		
	Christians	Non-christians	Total	Christians	Non-christians	Total
Collegiate ..	..	4	4	..	4	4
High ..	9	35	44	13	43	56
Middle ..	51	109	160	31	118	149
Primary ..	402	11,208	11,610	400	11,590	11,990
In special schools	33	19	52	10	24	34
In unrecognised Institutions	2	225	227	1	100	101
Total ..	497	11,600	12,097	455	11,879	12,334

The number of sub-inspectors of schools in the Agency areas increased from 12 to 14 during the year. All of them work under the direct supervision of the Special Assistant Agents concerned except the subinspector of Khondmals, who is under the direct control of the District Educational Officer in Ganjam. The efficiency in the inspection of schools suffers much as a sub-inspector can hardly pay two visits in a year to a school as the schools are scattered over a vast area.

The District Educational Officer, Ganjam functions as Inspector of Schools so far the Khondmals area is concerned. He inspects, as usual, high, middle English and training schools in the Agency areas and controls such of them as are maintained by Government.

The Agents and special Assistant Agents control primary education in the areas under their control.

The hill tribes are generally indifferent towards education. For the spread of Education among them Government continued the liberal financial provision for the award of special scholarships, stipends and free supply of books and slates. Exemption from payment of school fees was also continued. During the year Government have sanctioned 10 free studentships or stipends for students belonging to the backward tribes reading in colleges.

To make education popular among them, Government have under consideration the introduction of a few industrial classes in some of the middle schools in the agency areas in addition to the Industrial School at Phulbani and to the Tailoring class attached to the middle English school, Phulbani.

The expenditure incurred from Government funds on the Education of the hill tribes increased from Rs. 3,04,133 to Rs. 3,15,727. The details are as follows :—

		1942-43	1943-44
		Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..		23,575	29,445
Elementary training schools.		26,870	25,153
Other schools ..		2,45,776	2,47,708
Scholarships ..		7,552	9,185
Hostels ..		350	4,236
Total ..		3,04,133	3,15,727

D—EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE

The total population of the scheduled castes as per census of 1941 was 1,238,171. They constitute about 14.2 of the total population of the Province. Their percentage of literacy was 3.3. The number of children of the scheduled castes under instruction fell from 31,375 to 25,170. The fall was due mainly to the present economic depression. Their number at the different stages of instruction is given below :—

Stage	1942-43			1943-44		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Collegiate ..	17	..	17	14	..	14
High ..	136	..	136	122	6	128
Middle ..	346	10	356	265	7	272
Primary ..	25,706	3,612	29,318	20,250	3,464	23,714
In special schools	131	..	131	138	6	144
In unrecognised Institutions.	1,206	211	1,417	785	113	898
Total ..	27,542	3,833	31,375	21,574	3,596	25,170

No separate schools for these communities are recognised except under very special circumstances as all classes of schools are accessible to them. The number of primary schools specially intended for them decreased from 236 to 212. This was due mainly to the amalgamation of schools for scheduled caste with ordinary schools. Every effort is being made by local authorities and the officers of the department for the spread of education among them. Special facilities for the encouragement of education among these classes such as exemption from payment of school fees, reservation of scholarships and stipends, free supply of books and slates, etc., continued to be provided. During the year students belonging to scheduled castes reading in colleges were granted free-studentships by Government over and above the number of ordinary free-studentships.

Non-official bodies, viz., Harijan Sevak Sangha, Christian Missionary Societies who are engaged in educational work by maintaining school and Boarding Homes, received, as in the previous years, financial aid from Government.

The two posts of special inspecting officers for the education of the scheduled castes continued to exist during the year.

The expenditure from Government funds incurred specially for the benefit of the scheduled castes was Rs. 57,764 as against Rs. 62,977 in the previous year. The details are as follows :—

	1942-43	1943-44
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..	3,369	3,539
Capitation allowance	315	197
Scholarships ..	4,372	3,227
Hostels	5,522	4,997
Boarding grants to Indian Orphanages	12,771	12,028
Schools	31,690	28,876
Grants for the encouragement of Harijan education	4,938	4,900
Total ..	62,977	57,764

E—EDUCATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

The number of children of criminal tribes under instruction on the 31st March 1944 was 1,378 as against 1,941 in the previous year. The fall was due mainly to the present distress in the country. The stages of instruction reached by them are as follows :—

Stage	1942-43			1943-44		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
High ..	12	..	12	1	..	1
Middle ..	13	..	13	12	..	12
Primary ..	1,763	144	1,907	1,289	72	1,361
In special schools	..	..	..	..	1	1
In unrecognised Institutions.	9	..	9	3	..	3
Total ..	1,797	144	1,941	1,305	73	1,378

The only primary school which was specially intended for criminal tribes had on its roll 18 pupils as against 19 and the expenditure was Rs. 77 as against Rs. 72 last year.

Reformatory schools—There is no Reformatory school in Orissa. The youthful offenders are sent to the Reformatory school at Hazaribagh in Bihar, which is a joint institution. The provincial Government of Orissa contributed their share of Rs. 4,521 to the Government of Bihar towards the cost of maintenance of the school as against Rs. 2,743 in the previous year.

The number of pupils from Orissa on the 31st March 1944 in the above school remained stationary at 14. Besides general instruction, industrial instruction of different trades is imparted in the school. The trades followed by boys from Orissa were as follows :—

Blacksmithy—1, Book-binding—1, Carpentry—2, Motor Repairing—1, Tinsmith—2, Painting—2, Weaving—3 and Shoe-making—2.

There were 2 ex-pupils under the surveillance of the Educational officers of Orissa at the close of the year. Both of them are leading honest lives.

CHAPTER XIV

Miscellaneous

(i) *Pre-primary Education—Nursery and Kindergarten*—Pre-primary instruction is an essential adjunct to a National system of education. The main object of this education is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction. The provision in this respect is, at present, almost negligible in the Province. Kindergarten classes are, however, attached to schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. Infant class is also attached to primary schools, but sufficient facilities for enlarging children's experience of acquiring useful habits for widening and deepening their mental powers and for developing certain skills, are not available. Lack of suitable environment is the main handicap, provision of which involves heavy financial implication.

(ii) *Research Institutes*—There is no separate research institute in the Province. Research work is being continued in the Science Laboratories and Arts Department of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. The Rice Research Scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is also being continued in the Botanical Laboratory of the above College.

(iii) *Educational and Social Services Organisations of an all-India Status—Mission Educational Activities—Mission Agencies*—The various mission bodies continued their activities in the field of education mainly in the backward localities for the uplift of the backward classes and tribes. They maintained 108 educational institutions with an enrolment of 4,900 pupils as against 120 with 5,524 pupils in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred for their maintenance was Rs. 1,69,344 as against Rs. 1,32,315 of which Rs. 52,050 was met from Government funds as against Rs. 44,019 in the previous year.

A statistical summary of Mission Educational Activities is given in Appendix II.

Besides, they maintained six orphanages—4 for boys and 2 for girls—for which they received a grant of Rs. 12,028 from Government as against Rs. 12,771 in the previous year.

Other Agencies—The Orissa Women's League of Service, the Servants of India Society—Orissa Branch, the Junior Red Cross Society, Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations and the Ganjam S. P. C. A. continued to function during the year. They rendered social service to the country.

(iv) *Mechanical aids to learning other than Broadcasting*—Magic lanterns are used in some schools as their demonstrations are of great value in impressing the principles of hygiene on the children.

Charts, posters, seeds, etc., are used for teaching little children in primary schools.

Maps and globes are used in all institutions for teaching History and Geography, and Scientific apparatus for Science.

No arrangement, however, exists in schools for education through Cinema films.

(v) *Broadcasting and Educational Institutions*—The radio sets supplied to some of the high and training schools and colleges were in use for listening into the school broadcast. The general knowledge and outlook of the school children were widened. In the present state of affairs it is not possible to provide funds or facilities for school Broadcasts to form an integral part of the school time table as most of the schools cannot afford to have radio sets from their own funds.

(vi) *School hours, holidays and vacations*—Schools and colleges in South Orissa continued to follow the Madras Educational Rules and the Madras Elementary Education Act, while those in North Orissa Bihar and Orissa Education Code.

(vii) *Any other features*—(a) Text-books, publications and literary societies—During the year under report, the Text-book Committee continued to remain suspended and the powers exercised by the then committee were being exercised by the Director of Public Instruction.

The arrangements made in the past for scrutiny of books by expert reviewers continued. The total number of books received during the year for consideration was 45 as against 117 in the previous year. Of these, 33 books were in English, one in Oriya, 3 in Bengali, one in Urdu, 5 in Telugu, one in Sanskrit and one in Hindi. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 204 as against Rs. 430, and the total receipt was Rs. 225 as against Rs. 585 in the previous year.

(b) The total number of publications registered during the year was 109 (5 in English and 104 in modern Indian languages) as against 239 in the previous year. There has been a fall in the output of the books which may be attributed to the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions.

During the year a sum of Rs. 962 was spent from Government funds as against Rs. 12,000 in the purchase of useful publications for distribution in Educational Institutions.

(c) The three recognised literary societies—The Utkal Sahitya Samaj at Cuttack, the Orissa Academy at Cuttack and the Gangadhar Parishad at Sambalpur continued to function during the year.

The publications of the literary journals—the *Nababharat*, the *Sahakar* and the *Utkal Sahitya* and of the teachers' journals *Jignasu* and the *Sikshyapradip* also continued during the year.

War Activities—The members on the staff of the Educational Institutions and offices continued their contribution to the Provincial War Fund by purchasing National Savings Bonds, Certificates and Stamps, and by contributing to Defence Saving Provident Fund.

The schools have raised contributions in aid of War by staging dramas and selling articles prepared by them. The Educational Institutions were supplied with posters, pamphlets and bulletins to keep them in touch with day-to-day events of the War. Magic Lantern shows were held in many schools to give an idea to the pupils of the present war and particularly of the deeds of Indian soldiers.

PART II

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• I—General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars, 1943-44

Area in square miles—		32,198	Percentage of Scholars to Population				
			Recognised Institution		All Institutions		
			1944	1943	1944	1943	
Population—			Males ..	5.59	5.91	5.89	6.23
Males ..		4,218,121	Females ..	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.57
Females ..		4,510,423	TOTAL ..	3.47	3.64	3.63	3.83
TOTAL ..		8,728,544					

Recognised Institutions:—	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of Instruction of Scholars entered in column 4
	1944	1943	Increase or Decrease	1944	1943	Increase or Decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
UNIVERSITIES							
	1	—	+1				
FOR MALES.							
Arts Colleges ..	3	3	..	1,419	1,222	+197	(a) 439 (b) 980
Professional Colleges	1	1	..	25	31	—6	(a) 25
High Schools ..	52	49	+3	15,148	13,495	+1,653	(c) 12,276 (d) 2,872
Middle Schools ..	218	214	+4	23,198	22,824	+374	(c) 8,505 (d) 14,693
Primary Schools ..	6,534	6,680	—146	244,718	260,967	—16,249	(d) 244,718†
Special Schools ..	149	151	—3	3,670	3,926	—256	
TOTAL ..	6,957	7,099	—142	288,178	302,465	—14,287	
FOR FEMALES							
Arts Colleges ..	1	1	..	40	27	+13	(b) 40
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 669 (d) 411
High Schools ..	5	3	+2	1,050	650	+430	(c) 386 (d) 1,206
Middle Schools ..	12	14	—2	1,592	1,960	—368	(d) 11,582
Primary Schools ..	265	281	—16	11,582	12,294	—712	
Special Schools ..	5	5	..	88	100	—12	
TOTAL ..	288	304	—16	14,382	15,031	—649	
Unrecognised Institutions—							
For Males ..	698	741	—43	14,468	16,390	—1,922	
For Females ..	6	6	..	148	150	—2	
TOTAL ..	704	747	—43	14,616	16,540	—1,924	
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,950	8,150	—200	317,176	334,036	—16,860	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes
(b) In Intermediate classes
(c) In Secondary stage
(d) In Primary stage

* Includes 12 Post-graduate and 68 law students
† Includes 124 scholars in Secondary stage

II—General Summary of

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE		
	1944	1943	Increase or Decrease	Government Funds	Local Funds	Fees
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Direction and Inspection Universities. ..	Rs. 3,39,735 14,529	Rs. 3,26,410 2,000	Rs. +13,325 +12,529	99·88 100	0·12..	....
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Miscellaneous ..	.. 5,44,812	.. 5,49,284	.. —4,972	.. 41·33	.. 9·37	.. 12·59
TOTAL ..	8,98,576	8,77,694	+20,882	65·80	5·72	6·24
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES						
Arts Colleges ..	3,52,200	3,30,052	+22,148	62·61	..	33·40
Professional Colleges ..	15,710	15,514	+196	100	..	..
High Schools ..	7,02,417	6,57,167	+45,250	31·29	9·60	53·25
Middle Schools ..	4,88,750	4,55,148	+33,602	36·61	16·69	34·86
Primary Schools ..	15,29,379	14,10,546	+1,18,833	75·88	6·38	10·18
Special Schools ..	3,61,267	3,74,871	—13,604	76·43	0·17	3·31
TOTAL ..	34,49,723	32,43,298	+2,06,425	60·05	7·16	24·05
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES						
Arts Colleges ..	11,167	9,618	+1,549	84·35	..	15·65
Professional Colleges ..	...	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	84,000	57,956	+26,044	64·63	..	24·03
Middle Schools ..	51,763	57,216	—5,453	64·15	2·53	13·28
Primary Schools :	1,16,501	1,24,207	—7,706	79·75	14·31	0·09
Special Schools ..	20,434	18,414	+2,020	88·44	..	1·62
TOTAL ..	2,83,865	2,67,411	+16,454	73·27	6·33	10·29
GRAND TOTAL ..	46,32,164	43,88,403	+2,43,761	61·98	6·83	10·75

Expenditure on Education for 1943-44

FROM		COST PER SCHOLAR TO				Total cost per scholar	
Other sources	Govern- ment Funds	Local Funds	Fees	Other sources			
7	8	9	10	11	12		
..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Direction and Inspection Universities.	
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education.
36.71	..	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous
22.24	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES							
3.99	156 6 3	..	83 6 9	9 15 7	249 12 7	Arts Colleges	
..	628 6 5	..	..	..	628 6 5	Professional Colleges
5.86	16 7 4	5 0 10	28 0 3	3 1 4	52 9 9	High Schools	
11.84	8 6 1	3 13 1	7 15 8	2 11 4	22 14 2	Middle Schools	
7.56	4 15 2	0 6 8	0 10 8	0 7 10	6 8 4	Primary Schools	
20.09	88 7 0	0 3 1	3 13 5	23 3 11	115 11 5	Special Schools	
8.74	7 9 1	0 14 5	3 0 6	1 1 7	12 9 7	TOTAL	
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES							
..	281 10 3	..	48 8 10	..	310 3 1	Arts Colleges	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Professional Colleges
11.34	55 15 6	..	20 12 11	9 13 2	86 9 7	High Schools	
20.04	23 7 1	0 14 10	4 13 8	7 5 3	36 8 10	Middle Schools	
5.85	8 7 8	1 8 4	0 0 2	0 9 11	10 10 1	Primary Schools	
9.94	217 11 11	..	4 0 0	24 7 1	246 3 0	Special Schools	
10.11	15 7 4	1 5 5	2 2 9	2 2 1	25 1 7	TOTAL	
11.44	9 15 11	1 1 7	3 3 0	1 13 6	16 2 0	GRAND TOTAL	

General Table I—Classification of

	FOR MALES					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS						
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Total ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Colleges—						
Arts and Science	(a)1	..	..	1	..	2
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges. Total ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	2	..	..	2	..	4
High Schools	6	8	..	31	7	52
Middle Schools .. { English	4	20	2	104	29	(b)159
{ Vernacular	11	38	..	10	..	59
Primary Schools	121	903	65	4,679	766	(c)6,534
TOTAL	142	969	67	4,824	802	6,804
Special Schools—						
Art .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	14	..	..	..	..	14
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1
Technical and Industrial ..	1	..	..	4	1	6
Commercial	1	..	..	..	2	3
Agricultural .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Schools	1	1	..	108	11	121
TOTAL	19	1	..	115	14	149
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	163	970	67	4,942	816	6,958
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	5	..	1	692	(d)698
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS.	163	975	67	4,943	1,508	7,656

(a) The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, has Law Classes for legal education.

(b) Includes 8 Middle English Schools, having Class VIII in South Orissa.

(c) Includes 10 Night Schools.

(d) Includes one literacy centre.

Educational Institutions in Orissa, 1943-44

FOR FEMALES						
Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	
4	8	9	10	11	12	
..	RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS Universities Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education. TOTAL
..	
..	
..	Colleges—
..	Arts and Science
..	Law
..	Medicine
..	Education
..	Engineering
..	Agriculture
..	Commerce
..	Technology
..	Forestry
1	1	Veterinary Science
..	Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.
1	1	TOTAL
3	2	..	5	High Schools
2	5	..	7	} Middle Schools .. { English Vernacular
2	2	..	1	..	5	
1	79	16	164	5	265	Primary Schools
8	81	16	172	5	282	TOTAL
..	Special Schools
..	Art
..	Law
2	1	..	3	Medical
..	Normal and Training
..	2	..	2	Engineering
..	Technical and Industrial
..	Commercial
..	Agricultural
..	Reformatory
..	Schools for Defectives
..	Schools for Adults
..	Other Schools
2	3	..	5	TOTAL
11	81	16	175	5	288	TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.
..	6	6	UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.
11	81	16	175	11	294	GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS.

General Table I I-A—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational

	GOVERNMENT			DISTRICT BOARD		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6
READING						
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS						
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Arts and Science	(a) 1,063	972	417	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	25	23	20	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,088	995	437	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education</i>						
In High Schools	2,170	1,738	145	2,880	2,527	198
In Middle Schools { English	485	385	71	1,909	1,521	515
{ Vernacular	1,309	1,112	..	4,370	3,649	..
In Primary Schools	5,448	4,601	..	43,149	34,262	145
TOTAL	9,412	7,836	216	52,308	41,959	858
In Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools	78	67	65	..	..	..
In Training Schools	518	442	310	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools	115	105	81	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools	31	19	20	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools	22	22	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools	93	61	37	24	22	..
TOTAL	857	716	513	24	22	..
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	11,357	9,547	1,166	52,332	41,981	858
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	..	..	..	175	160	..
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	11,357	9,547	1,166	52,507	42,141	858

(a) Includes 7 M. A. Students reading Law also and 68 students reading Law only

Institutions for Males in the Orissa Province for the year 1943-44

MUNICIPAL BOARD			AIDED			
Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
						READING
						IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS
						<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>
..	..	..	356	323	110	Arts and Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	356	323	110	TOTAL
						<i>School and Special Education</i>
..	..	..	9,354	7,729	1,386	In High Schools
833	277	..	10,444	8,038	2,837	In Middle Schools { English
..	..	..	937	843	343	{ Vernacular
6,242	3,999	..	174,148	141,316	296	In Primary Schools
5,575	4,276	..	194,883	157,926	4,862	TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Art Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Law Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Medical Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Engineering Schools
..	..	..	114	90	44	In Technical and Industrial Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Commercial Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Agricultural Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	In Reformatory Schools
..	..	..	5	3	..	In Schools for Defectives
..	..	..	83	62	..	In Schools for Adults
..	..	..	2,368	1,892	155	In Other Schools
..	..	..	2,570	2,047	199	TOTAL
5,575	4,276	..	197,809	160,296	5,171	TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.
..	..	..	19	15	..	IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS
5,575	4,276	..	197,828	160,311	5,171	GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

General Table I I-A—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational Institutions for Males in the Orissa Province for the year 1942-43—conold.

	UNAIDED			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
	13	14	15					16	17	18	19
READING							
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>							
Arts and Science .. ..	..	..	..	1,419	1,295	527	44
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	25	23	20	2
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. ..	..	..	..	1,444	1,318	547	46
<i>School and Special Education</i>							
In High Schools	744	610	251	15,148	12,604	1,980	530
In Middle Schools { English ..	3,411	2,474	633	(b) 16,582	12,695	4,056	793
{ Vernacular ..				6,616	5,604	343	544
In Primary Schools	16,731	13,145	104	(c) 244,718	197,823	545	51,253
TOTAL	20,886	16,229	988	283,064	228,226	6,924	53,120
In Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	78	67	65	5
In Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	518	442	310	3
In Engineering Schools .. ..	..	..	..	115	105	81	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	20	19	..	165	128	64	6
In Commercial Schools	24	19	..	46	41	..	..
In Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	..	5	3	..	1
In Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	83	62	..	..
In Other Schools	175	140	37	2,660	2,115	229	8
TOTAL	219	178	37	3,670	2,963	749	23
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	21,105	16,407	1,025	288,178	232,507	8,220	53,189
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	14,274	11,293	71	(d) 14,468	11,468	71	2,406
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	35,379	27,700	1,096	302,646	243,975	8,291	55,595

(b) Includes 154 pupils reading in class VIII of Middle English Schools in South Orissa

(c) Includes 236 pupils of recognised Night Schools

(d) Includes 19 pupils of literacy centre

General Table I I-B—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational Institutions for Females in Orissa for the year 1943-44

	GOVERNMENT			DISTRICT BOARD		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6
READING						
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS						
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Arts and Science ..	40	33	10	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	40	33	10	..	..	..
<i>Schools and Special Education.</i>						
In High Schools ..	872	736	38	..	..	..
In Middle Schools. { English ..	373	230	..	..	..	..
{ Vernacular ..	220	166	..	137	112	..
In Primary Schools ..	68	43	..	4,018	3,123	..
TOTAL ..	1,533	1,175	38	4,185	3,240	..
In Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Training Schools ..	19	19	13	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	19	19	13	..	..	..
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	1,592	1,227	61	4,185	3,240	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,592	1,227	61	4,185	3,240	..
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	12,949	10,774	1,227	56,692	45,381	858

General Table I I-B—Distribution of Scholars

	MUNICIPAL BOARD			AIDED		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	7	8	9	10	11	12
READING						
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS						
<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>						
Arts and Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools and Special Education</i>						
In High Schools ..	..	..	..	208	159	44
In Middle Schools. { English ..	..	..	..	750	600	243
{ Vernacular ..	..	..	..	112	76	29
In Primary Schools	1,088	725	..	6,275	4,858	110
TOTAL ..	1,088	725	..	7,345	5,693	426
In Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Training Schools ..	..	..	..	24	22	24
In Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools. ..	..	..	..	45	41	11
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	69	63	35
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	1,088	725	..	7,414	5,756	461
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,088	725	..	7,414	57,56	461
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	6,663	5,001	..	205,242	166,067	5,632

attending Educational Institutions for Females in Orissa for 1942-43

UNAIDED			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16	
Scholars on roll on 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
							READING
							IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS
							<i>University and Intermediate Education</i>
..	..	..	40	33	10	..	Arts and Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine Education
..	..	..	40	33	10	..	TOTAL
							<i>Schools and Special Education</i>
..	..	..	1,080	895	82	..	In High Schools
..	..	..	1,123	830	243	104	In Middle Schools. { English
..	..	..	469	354	29	21	{ Vernacular
103	72	..	11,582	8,826	110	1,089	In Primary Schools
103	72	..	14,254	10,905	464	1,214	TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Art Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Law Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Medical Schools
..	..	..	43	41	37	..	In Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Engineering Schools
..	..	..	45	41	11	..	In Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Commercial Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Agricultural Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Reformatory Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Schools for Defectives
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Schools for Adults
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In other Schools
..	..	..	88	82	48	..	TOTAL
103	72	..	14,382	11,020	522	1,214	TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.
148	105	..	148	105	..	21	IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.
251	177	..	14,530	11,125	522	1,235	GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.
35,630	27,877	1,096	317,176	255,100	8,813	..	

General Table III-A—Expenditure on Education

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 21,044 spent by the
 "Miscellaneous" includes the following main

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS					
	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION						
UNIVERSITIES						
Arts Colleges	2,08,203	..	..	92,073	5,975	3,06,251
Professional Colleges— Education	15,710	..	..	..	..	15,710
—Intermediate Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,23,913	..	..	92,073	5,975	3,21,961
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools	95,206	..	..	64,266	3,076	1,62,548
Middle Schools { English	20,864	..	..	4,011	59	24,934
Vernacular	23,589	..	..	..	..	23,589
Primary Schools	1,08,125	..	..	112	..	1,08,237
TOTAL	2,47,784	..	..	68,389	3,135	3,19,308
<i>Special Schools</i>						
Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	58,557	..	..	1,965	2,965	63,487
Training Schools	(b) 1,03,365	..	..	154	5	1,03,524
Engineering schools	46,901	..	..	6,961	4,833	58,695
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,854	..	..	..	1,757	7,611
Commercial Schools	1,049	..	..	1,642	..	2,691
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	(c) 4,541	..	..	..	..	4,541
Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	20,916	..	..	..	..	20,916
TOTAL	2,41,183	..	..	10,722	9,560	2,61,465
TOTAL (DIRECT FOR MALES).	7,12,880	..	..	1,71,184	18,670	9,02,734

(b) Includes Rs. 300 contribution to Madras Government
 (c) Contribution to the Reform School at Hazaribagh.

for Males in the Orissa Province for the year 1943-44

Public Work, Department on educational buildings

items :—Scholarships, Hostel charges and other contingent charges

DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS						
Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources	TOTAL	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
						UNIVERSITIES
..	..	..	..	..	..	Arts Colleges—
						Professional Colleges
..	..	..	..	..	..	Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	—Intermediate Colleges
..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
						SCHOOL EDUCATION
						<i>General</i>
33,379	64,449	..	52,914	..	1,50,742	High Schools
26,398	19,289	1,479	21,444	441	69,051	} Middle Schools { English
40,211	47,852	..	..	..	88,063	
3,32,518	60,393	19,587	10,116	4,321	4,26,935	
						Primary Schools
4,32,506	1,91,983	21,066	84,474	4,762	7,34,791	TOTAL
						<i>Special Schools</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Art Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medical Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technical and Industrial Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agricultural Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools for Defectives
..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools for Adults
..	360	..	..	..	360	Other Schools
..	360	..	..	..	360	TOTAL
4,32,506	1,92,343	21,066	84,474	4,762	7,35,151	TOTAL (DIRECT FOR MALES).

for the training of Andhra candidates.

General Table III-A—Expenditure on Education

			AIDED INSTITU-				
			Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other source
			13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	..	..	(a) 14,529	..	..	..	..
Colleges—							
Arts and Science Colleges	..	..	6,305	..	..	16,558	6,432
Professional Colleges—							
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—Intermediate Colleges	..	..	6,000	..	..	9,000	1,654
TOTAL	..	..	26,834	..	..	25,558	8,086
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools	..	..	91,175	3,000	..	2,40,023	21,722
Middle Schools	{	English	60,373	12,953	..	1,18,026	26,445
	{	Vernacular	7,499	..	..	657	6,801
Primary Schools	..	..	7,19,882	10,185	7,327	1,06,543	90,034
TOTAL	..	..	8,78,929	26,138	7,327	4,65,249	1,45,002
Special Schools							
Art Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	8,139	..	..	506	24,456
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	600	..	..	20	598
Schools for Adults	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	25,686	..	240	336	23,369
TOTAL	..	..	34,925	..	240	862	48,423
TOTAL (DIRECT)	..	..	9,40,688	26,138	7,567	4,91,669	2,01,51

(a) Includes Rs. 2,000 Contribution to the Patna University

for Males—contd.

IONS		RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS		
Total	Fees.	Other sources	Total	
18	19	20	21	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
14,529	..	..	..	Universities
29,295	..	..	..	Colleges— Arts and Science Colleges
..	..	..	..	Professional Colleges— Education
16,654	..	..	..	Intermediate Colleges
60,478	..	..	..	TOTAL
				SCHOOL EDUCATION
				General
3,55,920	16,852	*16,355	33,207	High Schools
2,17,797	26,240	24,119	50,359	} Middle Schools { English Vernacular
14,957	..	..	..
9,33,971	38,896	21,340	60,236	Primary Schools
15,22,645	81,938	61,814	1,43,802	TOTAL
				Special Schools
..	..	..	..	Art Schools
..	..	..	..	Law Schools
..	..	..	..	Medical Schools
..	..	..	..	Training Schools
..	..	..	..	Engineering Schools
33,101	..	10,285	10,285	Technical and Industrial Schools
..	396	..	396	Commercial Schools
..	..	..	..	Agricultural Schools
..	..	..	..	Reformatory Schools
1,218	..	..	..	Schools for Defectives
500	..	..	..	Schools for Adults
49,631	..	4,311	4,311	Other Schools
84,450	396	14,596	14,992	TOTAL
16,67,573	82,384	76,410	1,58,794	TOTAL (DIRECT)

*Includes Rs. 5,000 from the District Board funds

General Table III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—conold.

	TOTAL (INDIRECT) EXPENDITURE FROM					
	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources	Grand Total
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	84,479	..	..	..	..	84,479
Inspection	2,28,795	..	390	..	..	2,29,185
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	70,439	22,305	3,435	15,744	95,465	2,07,388
Miscellaneous*	1,23,263	20,424	1,683	42,308	87,963	2,75,641
TOTAL (INDIRECT) ..	5,06,976	42,729	5,508	58,052	1,83,428	7,96,693
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIA EDUCATION						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	14,529	..	..	..	..	14,529
Colleges—						
Arts and Science Colleges ..	2,14,508	..	..	1,08,631	12,407	3,35,546
Professional Colleges—						
Education	15,710	..	..	..	..	15,710
—Intermediate Colleges ..	6,000	..	..	9,000	1,654	16,654
TOTAL ..	2,50,747	..	..	1,17,631	14,061	3,82,439
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools	2,19,760	67,449	..	3,74,055	41,153	7,02,417
{ English	1,07,635	32,242	1,479	1,69,721	51,064	3,62,141
Middle Schools	71,299	47,852	..	657	6,801	1,26,609
{ Vernacular	11,60,525	70,578	28,914	1,55,667	1,15,695	15,29,379
Primary Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	15,69,219	2,18,121	28,393	7,00,100	2,14,713	27,20,546
<i>Special Schools</i>						
Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	58,557	..	..	1,965	2,965	63,487
Training Schools	1,03,365	..	..	154	5	1,03,524
Engineering Schools	46,901	..	..	6,961	4,833	58,695
Technical and Industrial Schools	13,993	..	..	506	30,498	50,997
Commercial Schools	1,049	..	..	2,038	..	3,087
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	4,541	..	..	..	..	4,541
Schools for Defectives	600	..	..	20	598	1,218
Schools for Adults	500	..	..	..	..	500
Other Schools	46,602	360	240	336	27,680	75,218
TOTAL ..	2,76,108	360	240	11,980	72,579	3,61,267
TOTAL (DIRECT) ..	20,86,074	2,18,481	28,633	8,29,711	3,01,353	34,64,252
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) FOR MALES.	25,93,050	(d) 2,61,210	34,141	8,87,763	4,84,781	42,60, 4

(d) Excludes Rs. 8,000 paid to recognised unaided institutions

**General Table III-B—Expenditure on Education for Females in the
Province of Orissa for the year 1943-44**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 6,893 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Scholarships, hostel charges and other contingent charges.

	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS					
	Government Funds	District Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION						
Arts Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges :— Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	9,419	..	..	1,748	..	11,167
TOTAL	9,419	..	..	1,748	..	11,167
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools	49,575	..	..	17,273	..	66,848
Middle Schools .. { English	11,960	..	..	1,607	..	13,567
Vernacular	7,606	..	..	..	..	7,606
Primary Schools	3,006	..	..	..	..	3,006
TOTAL	72,147	..	..	18,880	..	91,027
<i>Special Schools</i>						
Art Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	11,429	..	..	..	..	11,429
Engineering Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,429	..	..	..	..	11,429
TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR FEMALES	92,995	..	..	20,628	..	1,13,623
TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR MALES	7,12,880	..	..	1,71,184	18,670	9,02,734
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR ALL	8,05,875	..	..	1,91,812	18,670	10,16,857

*Includes Rs. 5,000

General Table III-B—Expenditure on Education for

	DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS					
	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges :—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION <i>General</i>						
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools .. { English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Vernacular..	2,700	1,304	..	..	..	4,004
Primary Schools ..	55,785	7,964	6,459	..	164	70,372
TOTAL ..	58,485	9,268	6,459	..	164	74,376
Special Schools						
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR FEMALES ..	58,485	9,268	6,459	..	164	74,376
TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR MALES ..	4,32,506	1,92,343	21,066	84,474	4,762	7,35,151
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR ALL.	4,90,991	2,01,611	27,525	84,474	4,926	8,09,527

Females in the Province of Orissa for the year 1943-44—contd.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS						RECOGNISED UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS		
Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
..
..
4,713	2,912	9,527	17,152	..	..	..
9,844	5,101	9,447	24,392	..	..	..
1,200	126	868	2,194	..	..	..
34,114	182	2,065	116	5,606	41,983	..	1,140	1,140
49,871	182	2,065	8,255	25,348	85,721	..	1,140	1,140
..
..
..
4,664	332	1,801	6,797	..	..	..
1,980	228	2,208	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
6,644	332	2,029	9,005	..	..	..
56,515	182	2,065	8,587	27,377	94,726	..	1,140	1,140
9,40,688	26,138	7,567	4,91,669	2,01,511	16,67,573	82,384	76,410	1,58,794
9,97,203	26,320	9,632	5,00,256	2,28,888	17,62,299	82,384	77,550	1,59,934

General Table III-B—Expenditure on Education for Females—conold.

	TOTAL (INDIRECT) EXPENDITURE FROM					Grand Total
	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	26,071	..	..	..	..	26,071
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	15,437	1,516	491	..	2,607	20,051
Miscellaneous* ..	15,821	1,111	64	10,449	13,787	41,232
TOTAL (INDIRECT) ..	57,329	2,627	555	10,449	16,394	87,354
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION.	TOTAL (DIRECT) EXPENDITURE FROM					
Art and Science Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges :—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	9,419	..	..	1,748	..	11,167
TOTAL	9,419	..	..	1,748	..	11,167
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools	54,288	..	..	20,185	9,527	84,000
Middle Schools { English ..	21,804	..	..	6,708	9,447	37,959
{ Vernacular ..	11,506	1,304	..	126	868	13,804
Primary Schools	92,905	8,146	8,524	116	6,810	1,16,501
TOTAL	1,80,503	9,450	8,524	27,135	26,652	2,52,264
Special Schools						
Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	16,693	..	..	332	1,801	18,226
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1,930	..	..	..	228	2,208
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,073	..	..	332	2,029	20,434
TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR FEMALES.	2,07,995	9,450	8,524	29,215	28,681	2,83,865
TOTAL (DIRECT) FOR MALES	20,86,074	..	28,633	8,29,711	3,01,353	34,04,252
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT) (DIRECT) FOR ALL.	22,94,069	2,27,931	37,157	8,58,926	3,30,034	37,48,117
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) FOR FEMALES.	2,65,324	12,077	9,079	39,664	45,075	3,71,219
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) FOR MALES.	25,93,050	2,61,210	34,141	8,87,763	4,84,781	42,60,945
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) FOR ALL.	28,53,374	*2,73,287	43,220	9,27,427	5,92,856	46,32,164

* Paid to recognised unadded institution

**IV-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education
in Orissa for the year 1943-44**

General Table—IV-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving

				Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	HINDUS		Muhammadians	Buddhists	Paras
						Higher castes	Others			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population ..				516	12,909	2,683,141	505,525	70,977	239	12
SCHOOL EDUCATION										
Classes										
Primary	I*	35	1,439	53,559	13,618	1,989	..	..
	II	10	604	39,173	6,389	1,384	..	..
	III	23	441	32,142	4,817	1,060	..	..
	IV	14	416	25,813	2,869	854	..	..
	V	20	298	10,305	638	422	..	..
	VI	9	193	8,310	878	325	..	..
Middle	VII	8	130	5,419	159	214	..	..
	VIII	9	132	5,307	144	168	..	..
High	IX	1	54	2,609	59	99	..	..
	X	6	60	1,023	36	77	..	..
	XI	1	49	1,732	32	65	..	..
	XII	..	52	1,753	29	63	..	..
TOTAL ..				136	8,783	183,045	28,663	6,734
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION										
Intermediate classes ..	{ 1st year ..	..	11	548	5	15	..	..
	{ 2nd year ..	1	14	340	4	9	..	..
Degree classes ..	{ 1st year ..	..	4	157	1	8	..	..
	{ 2nd year ..	..	3	163	5	6	..	..
	{ 3rd year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes ..	{ 1st year ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
	{ 2nd year ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..				1	32	1,220	15	38
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.				137	3,815	189,265	28,683	6,772
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.				..	103	10,734	876	367
GRAND TOTAL ..				137	3,918	99,999	29,559	7,139

* Class I represents

General Education in the Orissa Province for the year 1943-44

Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Total number of married pupils of and above the age of 15 years	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
145	854,567	4,218,121	..	..	..	Total Population
						SCHOOL EDUCATION
						Classes
4	1,868	72,512	70,118	137	8	Primary I*
2	909	48,471	46,564	154	2	.. .. . II
2	602	38,596	36,430	225	6	.. .. . III
2	281	30,249	28,538	240	4	.. .. . IV
3	57	11,653	10,811	60	3	.. .. . V
3	30	9,253	8,343	76	9	.. .. . VI
1	10	5,941	5,096	64	14	Middle VII
1	11	5,772	4,939	123	52	.. .. . VIII
1	1	2,824	2,089	65	17	High IX
..	2	2,104	1,481	62	25	.. .. . X
..	..	1,879	1,394	102	56	.. .. . XI
1	1	1,904	1,283	116	67	.. .. . XI
20	3,772	231,158	217,081	1,424	263	TOTAL
						UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
..	..	579	354	75	66	Intermediate classes .. { 1st year
..	1	360	187	50	38	.. { 2nd year
..	..	170	116	40	39	.. { 1st year
..	..	177	107	43	43	Degree classes .. { 2nd year
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. { 3rd year
..	..	9	6	1	1	Post-graduate classes .. { 1st year
..	..	8	8	2	2	.. { 2nd year
..	..	..	..	..	..	Research students
..	1	1,307	773	211	189	TOTAL
20	3,773	232,465	217,854	1,635	452	Number of scholars in recognised institutions.
..	8	12,083	11,223	7	5	Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.
20	3,776	244,548	229,077	1,642	457	GRAND TOTAL

the Infant class

General Table IV-B—Race or Creed of Female

Race or creed				Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	HINDUS		Muhammadians	Buddhists	Parsees			
						Higher castes	Others						
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population ..				586	13,585	2,911,394	642,646	76,324	215	1			
SCHOOL EDUCATION													
Classes													
Primary ..	..	..	I*	43	769	23,747	2,517	1,122	..	..	
			II	21	261	14,221	1,006	66	..	..	
			III	24	221	9,489	509	418	..	..	
			IV	34	165	5,911	800	257	..	..	
			V	18	120	1,346	55	32	..	..	
			VI	21	118	850	24	6	..	..	
Middle ..	..	..	VII	11	84	404	6	8	..	..	
			VIII	8	103	801	3	3	..	..	
High ..	..	..	IX	4	47	168	2	2	..	..	
			X	4	44	95	2	2	..	..	
			XI	..	33	79	1	1	..	..	
			XII	..	25	45	2	1	..	..	
			TOTAL ..				188	2,010	56,656	4,493	2,488
			UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION										
Intermediate classes	..	{	1st year ..	..	20	27	..	..	..	..
			2nd year ..	..	4	21	..	..	..	..
Degree classes ..	.	{	1st year ..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
			2nd year ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
			3rd year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes	..	{	1st year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2nd year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..				..	27	57	..	..	..	..
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.				188	2,037	56,713	4,493	2,488	..	..	
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.				..	41	2,236	129	124	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL ..				188	2,081	58,949	4,622	2,612	..	..	

* Class I represents the infant class.

Scholars receiving General Education in the Orissa Province for the year 1948-49

Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
87	866,585	4,510,423	..	..	..	Total Population
						SCHOOL EDUCATION
						Classes
1	213	23,432	20,976	158	7	Primary I*
3	58	16,106	15,153	160	4	.. .. II
..	26	10,747	9,791	163	10	.. .. III
1	18	6,692	5,965	123	13	.. .. IV
..	2	1,573	1,153	38	2	.. .. V
..	3	1,021	676	14	1	.. .. VI
..	..	513	225	4	..	.. .. VII
1	..	419	164	3	..	.. .. VIII
..	..	223	62	..	..	High IX
..	..	147	33	1	1	.. .. X
..	..	114	20	2	2	.. .. XI
..	..	73	17	2	2	.. .. XII
6	319	60,160	60,235	669	42	TOTAL
						UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
..	..	47	8	2	2	Intermediate classes .. { 1st year
..	..	25	5	1	1	.. { 2nd year
..	..	7	1	..	..	.. { 1st year
..	..	5	2	1	1	Degree classes .. { 2nd year
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. { 3rd year
..	..	..	..	..	..	Post-graduate classes .. { 1st year
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. { 2nd year
..	..	..	..	..	..	Research students
..	..	84	15	4	4	TOTAL
6	319	60,244	60,251	673	46	Number of scholars in recognised institutions.
..	..	2,533	2,270	..	..	Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.
6	319	62,777	62,520	673	46	GRAND TOTAL

General Table V-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education in the Orissa Province for the year 1943-44

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans		HINDUS		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Paras	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils — males	Total number of married males of and above the age of 18 years
	Indian Christians		Higher castes	Others									
	1	2												3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SCHOOL EDUCATION													
Art Schools
Law Schools
Medical Schools	2	68	..	8	..	..	..	..	78	49	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	27	458	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	616	511	840	827
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	..	1	113	..	1	..	..	..	..	116	64	..	..
Technical and Industrial School	..	81	67	50	7	..	..	..	14	159	92	10	10
Commercial Schools	2	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	26	19	..
Agricultural Schools
Reformatory Schools
Schools for Defectives	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	51	52	..	..	..	..	..	88	28	40	10
Other Schools	8	2,360	7	262	..	..	..	..	2,652	2,231	343	307
TOTAL	66	3,135	133	299	..	..	..	14	3,647	3,004	752	654
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION													
Law	1	63	2	..	..	..	..	..	68(a)	53	21	21
Education	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	17	14	14
TOTAL	2	87	2	..	..	..	..	..	91	70	35	35
GRAND TOTAL	68	3,222	135	299	..	..	..	14	3,738	3,071	787	689

(a) Excludes seven students reading M. A. also

General Table V. B—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education in the Orissa Province for the year 1943-44

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans														Total number of married females of and above the age of 14 years
	Indian Christians	HINDUS		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsees	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils				
		Higher castes	Others												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
SCHOOL EDUCATION															
Art schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	..	28	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	41	11	11
Engineering and Surveying schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	8	41	..	2	..	..	..	..	51	19	12	12
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
TOTAL ..	1	86	71	1	2	..	..	..	..	111	64	23	23
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION															
Education ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
TOTAL ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ..	1	88	73	1	2	..	..	..	..	113	64	24	24

General Table

			TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS				
			A Degree	Passed Metric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
			1	2	3	4	5
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS							
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
Government	..	..	..	8	100	136	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	..	9	1,383	291	..
Aided	..	..	..	12	3,043	1,051	..
Unaided..	..	..	..	..	24	5	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	29	4,550	1,488	..
<i>Middle Schools—</i>							
Government	..	..	5	44	29	15	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	8	148	121	50	..
Aided	..	..	5	153	153	5	..
Unaided	..	..	8	21	46	3	..
TOTAL	..	..	21	366	349	73	..
<i>High Schools—</i>							
Government	..	..	50	31	6	..	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	47	58	15	..	..
Aided	..	..	102	104	26	..	..
Unaided	..	..	13	13	1	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	212	206	48	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	233	601	4,947	1,556	..

V I. A—Men Teachers in Orissa for the year 1943-44

UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained Teachers	Total untrained Teachers	Grand total of Teachers	
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree					
Certi- ficated	Uncerti- ficated	Certi- ficated	Uncerti- ficated				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
							CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS
							Primary Schools—
..	..	..	..	244	..	244	Government
..	1	1	471	1,683	472	2,155	Local Board and Municipi- pal.
..	..	6	3,158	4,106	3,165	7,271	Aided
..	..	..	759	29	759	788	Unaided
..	1	7	4,38	6,062	4,396	10,458	TOTAL
							Middle Schools—
..	..	..	..	93	..	93	Government
..	5	9	34	327	48	375	Local Board and Municipi- pal.
..	14	68	161	316	243	559	Aided
..	6	11	64	73	81	154	Unaided
..	25	88	259	809	372	1,181	TOTAL
							High Schools—
2	3	5	21	87	31	118	Government
..	5	5	29	120	39	159	Local Board and Municipi- pal.
10	32	28	115	232	185	417	Aided
8	2	7	10	27	22	49	Unaided
15	42	45	175	466	277	743	TOTAL
15	68	140	4,822	7,337	5,045	12,382	GRAND TOTAL

General Table

			TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS				
			A Degree	Passed Metric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
			1	2	3	4	5
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS							
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
Government	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	..	1	44	58	..
Aided	..	..	..	4	28	35	..
Unaided	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
TOTAL			..	7	76	95	..
<i>Middle Schools—</i>							
Government	..	..	3	4	13	6	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
Aided	..	..	2	7	27	..	..
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			5	13	44	6	..
<i>High Schools—</i>							
Government	..	..	16	18	8	1	..
Local Board and Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	..	..	7	14	..	..	..
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			23	32	8	1	..
GRAND TOTAL			28	52	128	102	..

V1-B Women Teachers in Orissa for the year 1943-44

UNTRAINED TEACHERS				Total trained Teachers	Total untrained Teachers	Grand Total of Teachers	
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree					
Certi- ficated	Uncerti- ficated	Certi- ficated	Uncerti- ficated				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
							CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS
							<i>Primary Schools—</i>
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	Government
..	..	..	13	103	13	116	Local Board and Municipal
..	..	..	27	67	27	94	Aided
..	..	..	5	8	5	8	Unaided
..	..	..	45	178	45	223	TOTAL
							<i>Middle Schools—</i>
..	..	..	2	26	2	28	Government
..	..	..	1	6	1	7	Local Board and Municipal
..	..	..	6	36	6	42	Aided
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unaided
..	..	..	9	68	9	77	TOTAL
							<i>High Schools—</i>
2	1	1	3	43	7	50	Government
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Local Board and Municipal
..	1	..	5	21	6	27	Aided
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unaided
2	2	1	8	64	13	77	TOTAL
2	2	1	62	310	67	377	GRAND TOTAL

General Table VII—Anglo-

Total Anglo-Indian and European population—						
	Males ..	..	..	..	516	
	Females ..	..	..	..	586	
	Total ..				1,102	
	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in Institutions for Males and vice versa	*Number of non-Europeans on roll	TEACHERS	
					Trained	Untrained
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES						
Arts Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	1	279	80	133	12	6
Middle Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	1	72	24	6	4	1
Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	351	104	139	16	7
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES						
Arts Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	1	151	19	39	7	6
Primary Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	151	19	39	7	6
GRAND TOTAL FOR INSTITUTIONS	3	502	..	178	23	13

Expenditure on Buildings includes rupees nil, spent by the Public Works Department
 'Miscellaneous' includes the following main items :—

Scholarships, Hostel charges and other contingent charges.

* The term " Non-Europeans " does not include

* Contribution to the Government of Bihar in connection with the inter

Indian and European Education in Orissa during 1943-44

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school—					
Males					25.58
Females					29.01
Total					27.40
DIRECT EXPENDITURE FROM—				Total Expenditure	
Government Funds	Local Funds	Fees	Other Sources		
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES
..	Arts Colleges
..	Training Colleges
12,086	..	20,256	8,804	41,146	High Schools
..	Middle Schools
1,397	..	6,063	2,876	10,336	Primary Schools
..	Training Schools
..	Technical and Industrial Schools
..	Commercial Schools
..	Other Schools
13,483	..	26,319	11,680	51,482	TOTAL
..	INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES
..	Arts College
..	Training Colleges
..	High Schools
4,391	..	2,832	5,964	13,187	Middle Schools
..	Primary Schools
..	Training Schools
..	Technical and Industrial Schools
..	Other Schools
4,391	..	2,832	5,964	13,187	TOTAL
17,874	..	29,151	17,644	64,669	GRAND TOTAL FOR INSTITUTIONS
†259	259	INDIRECT EXPENDITURE
1,687	9,495	11,182	Inspection
14,521	..	14,827	6,153	35,501	Buildings, etc.
16,467	..	14,827	15,648	46,942	Miscellaneous
34,341	..	43,978	33,292	1,11,611	TOTAL (INDIRECT)
					GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)

Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans
 Provincial Board of European Education

General Table VIII—

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
ARTS AND SCIENCE						
D. Litt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dh. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Litt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	3	..	3	3	..	3
M. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours)	102	..	102	66	..	66
B. Sc. (Honours)	40	..	40	26	..	26
B. A. (Pass)	175	153	328	79	98	177
B. Sc. (Pass)	39	12	51	12	6	18
LAW						
Master of Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	40	..	40	32	..	32
MEDICINE						
M. D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B., B. S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M. S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
ENGINEERING						
Bachelor of C. E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDUCATION						
M. Ed. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. E., B. T. and L. T.	30	5	35	29	5	34
COMMERCE						
Bachelor of Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TECHNOLOGY						
Bachelor of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
AGRICULTURE						
Bachelor of Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	585	139	724	247	59	306
Intermediate in Science	295	..	295	142	..	142
Licenciate of Civil Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate of Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

* i.e., appearing from

Examination Results, Orissa Province, for the year 1943 44

Females						1
Number of Examinees			Number Passed			
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
						DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
						ARTS AND SCIENCE
..	..	..	..	..	..	D. Litt
..	..	..	..	..	..	Ph. D.
..	..	..	..	..	..	D. Sc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. Litt
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. Sc.
2	..	2	2	..	2	B. A. (Honours)
1	..	1	..	..	..	B. Sc. (Honours)
4	3	7	2	1	3	B. A. (Pass)
1	..	1	1	..	1	B. Sc. (Pass)
						LAW
..	..	..	..	..	..	Master of Law
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of Law
						MEDICINE
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. D.
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. B., B. S.
..	..	..	..	..	..	L. M. S.
						ENGINEERING
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of C. E.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of E. E.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of M. E.
						EDUCATION
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. Ed.
1	..	1	1	..	1	B. E., B. T. and L. T.
						COMMERCE
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of Commerce
						TECHNOLOGY
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of Technology
						AGRICULTURE
..	..	..	..	..	..	Bachelor of Agriculture
						INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS
36	1	37	22	1	23	Intermediate in Arts
3	..	3	..	..	..	Intermediate in Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Licentiate of Civil Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Licentiate of Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Examinations

General Table VIII—

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—						
Matriculation	2,354	263	2,617	1,615	120	1,735
School Final or School Leaving ..	789	123	892	275	27	302
European High School .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge School Certificate ..	17	..	17	14	..	14
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE						
Cambridge Junior	7	..	7	5	..	5
European Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ..	3,768(a)	1(a ¹)	3,767	2,892	..	2,892
Vernacular Middle	687(b)	10	697	815	3	818(c)
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE						
Upper Primary	8,594	..	8,594	6,911	..	6,911
Lower Primary	27,834	..	27,834	19,774	..	19,774
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE						
For Teachers' Certificates—						
Vernacular Higher	61	11	72	54	10	64
Vernacular Lower	330	66	396	290	30	320
At Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	41	..	41	34	..	34
At Engineering Schools ..	46	..	46	38	..	38
At Technical and Industrial Schools	72	86	158	71	35	107
At Commercial Schools ..	22	..	22	18	..	18
At Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools	401	60	461	238	38	276

* f. s. appearing from a

(a) Includes 22 candidates
(a 1) " 1 candidate
(a 2) " 3 candidates
(b) " 59 candidates
(c) " 367 candidates
(c 1) " 7 candidates

Examination Results, Orissa Province, for the year 1943-44—conold

Females						Examinations
Number of Examinees			Number Passed			
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
						SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS (a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—
67	17	84	57	11	68	Matriculation
20	2	22	7	1	8	School Final or School Leaving
..	..	..	..	..	..	European High School
1	..	1	1	..	1	Cambridge School Certificate
						(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE
7	..	7	5	..	5	Cambridge Junior
..	..	..	..	..	..	European Middle
206(a2)	10	216	164	8	172	Anglo-Vernacular Middle
34	3	37	37	4	41(c1)	Vernacular Middle
						(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE
864	..	864	737	..	737	Upper Primary
5,638	..	5,638	4,165	..	4,165	Lower Primary
						(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE
						For Teachers' Certificates—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Vernacular Higher
27	..	27	27	..	27	Vernacular Lower
..	..	..	..	..	..	At Art Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	At Law Schools
6	..	6	4	..	4	At Medical Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	At Engineering Schools
8	2	10	5	1	6	At Technical and Industrial Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	At Commercial Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	At Agricultural Schools
1	1	2	1	1	2	At other schools

recognised institution

taking English only.

"

from M. E. Schools

who failed in English but passed in other subjects

General Table IX—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions and Scholars							
	Government		District Board		Private		Total	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS								
<i>For Males</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	1	119	8	2,880	25	4,481	34	7,486
Middle Schools ..	13	1,478	58	6,279	135	13,788	206	21,545
Primary Schools ..	119	5,372	903	43,149	5,359	187,741	6,381	286,262
Training Schools ..	14	518	..	..	..	..	14	518
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	1	28	1	28
Other Schools ..	1	31	1	24	91	1,892	93	1,947
TOTAL ..	148	7,518	970	52,332	5,611	207,936	6,729	287,786
<i>For Females</i>								
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools ..	2	220	2	137	2	79	6	436
Primary Schools ..	..	..	79	4,048	153	5,449	232	9,497
Training Schools ..	2	19	..	..	..	..	2	19
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	4	239	81	4,185	155	5,528	240	9,952
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	152	7,757	1,051	56,517	5,766	213,464	6,969	277,738
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS								
<i>For Males</i>								
For Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	658	13,146
<i>For Females</i>								
For Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	118
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663	13,264
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,632	291,00

Institutions in Rural Areas in Orissa for the year 1943-44

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect)				Number of Teachers				Types of Institutions
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds	From other sources	Total expenditure	In Government Schools	In District Board Schools.	In Private schools	Total	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>For males</i> Arts Colleges
1,04,171	72,640	2,03,889	3,80,700	11	159	238	408	High Schools
1,86,143	91,157	2,46,610	5,23,910	77	361	646	1,084	Middle Schools
11,49,464	98,500	3,25,496	15,73,454	243	1,965	7,638	9,846	Primary Schools
1,07,200	..	227	1,07,427	47	..	..	47	Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agricultural Schools
178	..	..	178	..	..	1	1	Schools for Adults
24,733	365	20,533	45,631	5	1	125	131	Other Schools.
15,71,889	2,62,662	7,96,749	26,31,300	383	2,486	8,648	11,517	TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>For Females</i> Arts Colleges
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High Schools
13,761	1,304	964	16,029	11	9	6	26	Middle Schools
66,558	10,077	8,819	86,054	..	185	235	420	Primary Schools
12,421	..	..	12,421	4	..	..	4	Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agricultural Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Schools for Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Schools
92,740	11,981	9,783	1,14,504	15	194	241	450	TOTAL
16,64,629	2,74,643	8,06,532	27,45,804	398	2,680	8,889	11,967	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Primary Urdu Schools, Tols and Primary Sanskrit Schools in the Province of Orissa for the year 1943-44

Particulars				Classed in General Table I as primary schools	Classed in General Table I as special schools	Classed in General Table I as unrecognized institutions	Total
1				2	3	4	5
MADRASAS							
1. Institutions	{	for males ..	..	..	5	..	5
		for females ..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pupils	{	males ..	..	..	279	..	279
		females ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		Rs	..	..	3,210	..	3,210
4. Expenditure from district or local funds.		Rs	..	..	..	..	..
5. Expenditure from municipal funds.		Rs.	..	..	..	..	..
6. Fees		Rs	..	..	330	..	336
7. Other sources ..		Rs.	..	..	1,736	..	1,736
8. Total expenditure ..		Rs.	..	..	5,282	..	5,282
PRIMARY URDU SCHOOLS							
1. Institutions	{	for males ..	..	139	..	4	143
		for females ..	..	47	..	1	48
2. Pupils	{	males ..	..	4,026	..	61	4,087
		females ..	..	2,164	..	55	2,219
3. Expenditure from provincial funds.		Rs.	26,820	..	..	..	26,820
4. Expenditure from district or local funds.		Rs.	2,233	..	..	..	2,233
5. Expenditure from municipal funds.		Rs.	3,058	..	..	..	3,058
6. Fees		Rs.	3,006	..	..	60	3,066
7. Other sources ..		Rs.	3,819	..	..	621	4,440
8. Total expenditure ..		Rs.	38,936	..	..	681	39,617

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Primary Urdu Schools, Tols and Primary Sanskrit Schools for 1943-44—concl'd.

Particulars		Classed in General Table I as primary schools	Classed in General Table I as special schools	Classed in General Table I as unrecognized institutions	Total
1		2	3	4	5
TOLS					
1. Institutions	.. { for males .. for females ..	.. ..	115 ..	1 ..	116 ..
2. Pupils	.. { males .. females ..	.. ..	2,275 .. 8 ..	20 ..	2,295 .. 8 ..
3. Expenditure from provincial funds.	Rs. ..	..	44,052	..	44,052
4. Expenditure from district or local funds.	Rs. ..	..	365	..	365
5. Expenditure from municipal funds.	Rs. ..	..	240	..	240
6. Fees	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..
7. Other sources	Rs. ..	..	33,155	..	33,155
8. Total expenditure	Rs. ..	..	77,812	..	77,812
PRIMARY SANSKRIT SCHOOLS					
1. Institutions	.. { for males .. for females ..	40 ..	.. ..	.. ..	40 ..
2. Pupils	.. { males .. females ..	1,202 .. 260 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,202 .. 260 ..
3. Expenditure from provincial funds.	Rs. ..	4,973	..	..	4,973
4. Expenditure from district or local funds.	Rs. ..	207	..	..	207
5. Expenditure from municipal funds.	Rs. ..	60	..	..	60
6. Fees	Rs. ..	1,031	..	..	1,031
7. Other sources	Rs. ..	1,033	..	..	1,033
8. Total expenditure	Rs. ..	7,304	..	..	7,304

APPENDIX III

Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education for Boys in Orissa for 1943-44

Province	Acts	Number of areas under compulsion in 1943-44			Remarks
		Urban areas	Rural areas	Number of villages in rural areas under compulsion	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa ..	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (Act I of 1919).	..	1	24	
	Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920.	1	..	..
	TOTAL ..	1	1	24	

N.B.—Primary Education is not compulsory in respect of girls

APPENDIX IV

Statistics of Single-teacher Primary Schools in Orissa for 1943-44

	1942-43		1943-44		Remarks
	Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boys ..	3,875	108,385	3,727	102,102	
Girls ..	105	2,765	92	2,504	
TOTAL ..	3,980	111,150	3,819	104,606	

